New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1098. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Anti-Nebraska men, who urged them to stand off and leave a clear field for a fair fight. They were told that if they would not interfere to rob the anti-Nebraska men of the legitimate well of defense they had in the precedence of the Railroad bill, the latter—as soon as they had disposed of the Nebraska question—would take up the Pacific Railroad bill, and put it through at once. Gen. McDOUGAL was fully aware of this; yet, in the face of it, he joined actively with the Nebraska men, and consented to the postponement of the Railroad bill for their accommodation. From that hour the bill has been dead. The extraordinary folly of Mr. McDOUGAL, in this case, will be appreciated when it is remembered that in giving way on the Railroad bill, he was yielding its rightful precedence to accommodate Southern men, who, under no circumstances, can be induced to vote for any Pacific Railroad bill. Thus he sold out his own State without the possibility of gaining for her the slightest benefit in return. He alone is responsible for the defeat of the Pacific Railroad.

The Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads have about agreed to recommend five cents as the single rate of Sea Postage on foreign letters. X.

The Bonnet of the Mailbox—Writs against the Commonwealth Bank.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The *Star* of this city says that Mr. SICKELS return to the United States was preceded by his resignation.

A writ of *ne exeat* was issued to-day by the Supreme Court against the Commonwealth Bank of this city, for a violation of its act of incorporation in discounting notes at usurious rates, and for dealing in promissory notes. The writ is returnable on the 20th of this month. A bill in equity was also filed, praying for a special injunction to restrain the bank from continuing the discount of paper at usurious rates. The hearing on the motion has been fixed for Saturday next.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Nos. 20 and 21—James Haynes ex. The Yates County Bank. The same ex. James L. Andrews, et al., Errors Circuit Court Michigan.

New-Year's Day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 1.

The weather here to-day has been extremely fine, and every one seems to be seeking pleasure.

The receptions by the President, the members of the Cabinet, the foreign Ministers, and private citizens, have been very large, and the day has been more generally and extensively observed than heretofore.

We have no news of any importance to communicate, as all business has been suspended.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

BOUNTY LANDS TO SOLDIERS OF 1812.

The bill of Mr. BRODHEAD for granting bounty land to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, came up as per assignment. A desultory debate upon it followed, in which most of the Senators present took part, and during which Mr. BRODHEAD proposed to amend the second section so that the widow and next of kin of the pensioner should receive the bounty land.

Mr. BRIGHT observed that this was not following former bounty land precedents.

The amendment was then adopted, and the provision to give one hundred and sixty acres of land to those who had served twenty-eight days was objected to.

Messrs. CASS and STUART brought this minimum objection.

Mr. DAWSON replied that the bill meant patriotism, by giving the bounty to all who, by enrolling themselves, had signified a desire to defend their country.

The twenty-eight day minimum service was finally adopted.

A proposition then came up, to extend the provisions of the bill to the revolutionary soldiers.

Mr. TOOMBS—If the bill is a measure to get rid of the public lands, then I am in favor of giving them to the descendants of those who won them.

THE WAY MR. BADGER MADE THE SENATE LAUGH.

Mr. BADGER said he could not vote for the bill without striking out the minimum time, twenty-eight days, for his personal interest was for a shorter time; but, said he, if the Senate will pass my bill raising the compensation of Judges and Congressmen, without Yeas and Nays, and without division, then I'll go for the bill with or without amendments. (Laughter.)

Several amendments were adopted. One restricting the location of land warrants, and Mr. CLAY moved it be committed to the Committee on Public Lands, to ascertain how many acres the bill gives away.

Mr. DOWNS suggested a reference to the Committee on Pensions and Badger Committee retrenchment. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. CRAWTON believed this the best Homestead bill ever proposed, and appealed to the Senate to pass it at once.

The motion for committal was rejected.

The Sea Fencibles were then proposed as beneficiaries, and the bill being reported to the Senate,

Mr. BRODHEAD renewed his amendment, which the Senate rejected as the Committee of the Whole had done.

On motion of Mr. TOOMBS, the word "minor" was stricken out. Then Mr. BRODHEAD's substitute for the second section was rejected.

Mr. STUART wished to restore the word "minor," and thus abridge beneficiaries. Said bill would flood the market with scrip, and not reach the object contemplated.

After a general discussion, and change of the bill into every possible variety of character, the bill to amend the Judicial system of the United States was made the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. FISH's emigrant passenger bill was committed to the Special Committee on that subject, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. PERKINS, of La., reported the bill with the amendments, remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular system of the United States. Its consideration was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. STRAUB asked permission to introduce a resolution tendering the use of the Hall of Representatives to the Soldiers of the War of 1812, in which to hold their Convention on the 8th of January.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., objected.

Mr. LAWHAN offered a resolution (adopted) calling on the Post-Office Department for a copy of the contract of 1853, with Messrs. RAMSEY & CORBISE, for the transportation of the United States mails between Vera Cruz, Mexico and San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco, and likewise other information relative thereto.

The House proceeded to the consideration of a bill to amend the act of August 4, 1854, reducing and graduating the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

Mr. DOWDELL explained an amendment he wished to be adopted, to deny any person who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, the right of pre-emption lands. Under the present law foreigners of all colors without such a declaration may avail themselves of its provision.

Mr. CONE replied: The bill simply provides machinery for the lower carrying the law into effect. Differentiation having arisen, he appealed to his colleague not to persevere in his amendment and remarks, as they would open up the discussion of the "Know-Nothing" question, and thus retard the passage of the bill before the House.

Mr. DOWDELL wished to force protectionists, as colonies now have superior bounties to native born, or those who have declared their intentions of becoming citizens.

Mr. CONE took issue with the gentleman.

After further debate, several others participating in it, the bill and pending amendments were recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE GOVERNOR'S REASONS FOR VETOING THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

A message was then received from the President by the United States and read. He says, in returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled

"An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works, heretofore commenced under authority of law," it seems necessary for him, owing to the late day at which the bill was passed, to state his objections in a very brief, concise way, at the same time a purpose to resume the subject for more deliberate discussion at the present session of Congress, for while by no means insensible to the embarrassments of the task, he considers the two Houses of Congress are entitled to an expression of the considerations which have induced the dissent on his part from their conclusions in this instance. "What, in a nutshell, is the system proposed by the present internal improvements? What does it embrace? What exclude? No such language is found in the Constitution. Not only is it not an expression in the Constitution, but it has no sufficient meaning to be of any value as a means of a safe conclusion either of Constitutional law or practical statesmanship. If there is any power to construct railroads and canals, there must be the same power to construct bridges and drain marshes, and provide means of irrigation. In fact, improvement of the earth for the development of natural resources. He says he has had occasion more than once to express to the Judgment, and took it for granted it was a fundamental proposition, that the Federal Government is the creature of the States, and that the sovereign power is in them alone, and that from them all power is derived. All power undoubtedly to the Government is to be found in the grant, and denying that the power for the system of internal improvements is to be found in the preamble to the Constitution, he proceeded to examine the various clauses to that instrument under which the power for the system of internal improvements is claimed, coming to the conclusion there is no specific power to such works, and no provision broad enough to cover them. This view has been maintained by the soundest expositors of the Government. Congress can only construct such works as may be necessary to carry out a specific power. He refers to the views of JEFFERSON, JACKSON, POLK, and others, in commendation and approval, and contrasted the vast expenditures which would necessarily be involved in the system of internal improvements. If the improvement of the navigation of river and harbor be necessary for military or naval purposes, the subject is matter of legislative discretion.

The message was very long, and in its conclusion the President says, "The considerations I have submitted, added to the embarrassments of the whole question, impels me to suggest the policy of confining the appropriations by the General Government to the works necessary to be constructed from its undisputed powers, and of leaving all others to individual enterprise, or to separate States, to be provided for out of their own resources, or by a recurrence to the provisions of the Constitution which authorize the levying of tonnage duties, with the consent of Congress, for the improvement of harbors."

REMARKS.

Mr. PHILLIPS then rose and said—Inasmuch as many bills for Internal Improvements have been submitted and referred to appropriate Committees on which discussion of the question will ensue, and for the purpose of enabling members to consider more maturely the principles stated by the message, I move it be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. HAVEN hoped his friend from Alabama would not undertake to have pursued any course which would prevent gentlemen in various parts of the House from expressing their views. He had endeavored to hear the message read by the Clerk, but as his seat was remote, he only heard a point here and there. It seemed to him that some parts of it were connected well, and other parts of it in a way that would not stand scrutiny. He took it for granted the President desires his views fully discussed. The Message fell far short of being what the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. BAYLY, said would be a model message. He suggested the Message be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. PHILLIPS acquiesced, and it was so referred.

THE GOVERNMENT SWAMP LANDS.

The House went into Committee on the bill for the relief of purchasers and occupants of swamp and overflowed lands. It appears from the debate, that the government, until recently, kinds other it had asked them to the House in which may be, and the object of the bill is to secure a title to purchasers.

OBJECTIONS TO THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. MAYALL spoke in opposition to the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British American Provinces, extending it free trade entirely for the benefit of the latter and explained a bill which he intends introducing, for the mutual benefit of both parties. He condemned the territorial policy of the Administration, saying ten millions were given to SANTA ANNA, under the Gadsden Treaty, for land about half as large as Vermont, and for the sole purpose of making another Slave State. He condemned the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a breach of faith which will prevent the North from entering hereafter into any compromises whatsoever. The Administration and the Democratic party have cast a firebrand which has deflagrated the combustible mass never to be extinguished. The people of the North are now ready to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Territories, and prevent the admission of any more Slave States into the Union. In Congress, the question will have to be met and the battle fought never to cease until either liberty or slavery shall triumph.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. WENTWORTH (Mass.) reported a bill for preventing the introduction into the United States of foreign criminals, paupers, idiots, insane and blind persons. Recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

Adjourned.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Governor takes the Oath of Office.

THE INAUGURAL.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

CAUCUS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

8 A.M.

DeCorn Pardoned by Governor Seymour.

The Argus Sold to the Softs.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 1, 1855.

Stirring times here at the Capital this bright New Year's morning. Early stirring, too, for at 10 o'clock MYRON H. CLARK will swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and faithfully to perform the duties of Governor of the State of New-York. It is a cloudless sky, and a warm, bright sun, under which he stands, as he solemnly assumes the functions of the high position which the people have called him to fill—a hap, by presentment of the future—at least, I hope so, and believe it will be.

Escorted by the brilliant military staff of the Executive, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elect proceeded from the Executive Mansion to the steps of the Capitol, where they were met by his Excellency Governor SEYMOUR and the State Officers. After the oath of office had been administered by the Secretary of State, Governor SEYMOUR thus suggestively addressed his successor:

GOV. SEYMOUR TO GOV. CLARK.

To my congratulations, Sir, on this occasion, I will add a few words with respect to the duties of the office upon which you now enter. The solemn oath you have taken to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New-York, and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Governor, is of grave import. You are carefully to examine all acts of legislation, and to withhold your sanction from those which you will find violate the personal liberties of our citizens, or "that form the real or pretext of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference," which the Constitution declares "shall forever be observed in this State to all mankind." You are to see that those rights of individuals and minorities, which written Constitutions are designed to protect, are not invaded or destroyed. You are to enforce the laws and maintain the good order of society, and to this end the power of the State is placed at your disposal. If necessary, you may declare any portion of the territory to be in a state of insurrection, and you may call into service the entire military force to execute the laws, or to suppress insurrection. Your duties are to be performed under circumstances which will appeal most powerfully to your sympathies and which will lead you to implore the guidance of Divine wisdom that you may so comport yourself that every man the objects of punishment shall have no cause.

The responsibilities of all these duties will often be arduous and great embarrassment and sometimes with great anxiety. I know that you bring to their discharge the purpose to perform them faithfully, and to the best of your judgment. I trust the public will, whose behalf you will act, to sustain that just appreciation for your motives, and that consideration regard for the difficulties of your position, which should ever be extended towards a public officer. I trust you will in no degree be embarrassed by those unjust imputations which impugn the motives, or untruthful statements which impair the good name which encourage disorder and crime by lessening the power of those who are charged with the administration of justice.

As a citizen of the State, I will feel that they best advance the interests of the State and uphold its dignity, when they manifest a just respect for the motives and conduct of those who represent its power and enforce its laws.

Whether it shall be your fortune in your official career, to commit with public judgment, or your duty on any occasion to incur popular imputation, I know that at the expiration of your official term you will be conscious that you have discharged your duty with no consideration save the best interest of the State and sound principles of legislation and government.

You may encounter the misfortunes of party feeling or the more lateral influences of bigotry or intolerance, but the conviction that you have faithfully, laboriously, and conscientiously performed your duty, will ever be to you a source of gratification and pride.

I now congratulate you, and again express my earnest hope that your administration will be beneficial to the people of the State and agreeable and happy to yourself.

GOV. CLARK TO GOV. SEYMOUR.

To this Governor Clark made the subjoined appropriate response:

HONORED AND EXCELLENT SIR: In assuming the duties of the position from which you now retire, I am not unmindful of their delicate, arduous, and often difficult nature.

I receive the trust, not indeed without diffidence in my own abilities, but with a firm reliance on the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for his guidance and an honest purpose to discharge it faithfully—not to promote sectional or party interests or ends, but for the general prosperity, and the permanent welfare of the whole State, and the honor and happiness of its citizens.

For your invocation to the people to yield to my administration a fair support, and especially for your kind expression of confidence in myself, I am sincerely grateful, and I shall endeavor to merit, not only your regard, but that of all who desire the well-being of the State and the permanency of its institutions.

I should fail to do justice to my own feelings, did I not add that no opinion which I may entertain opposed to your own on questions of public policy, can prevent my doing full justice to the upright spirit and unerring sound sense which you have displayed in the multifarious duties of your office, and the high personal qualities which during the past year, the record of your fidelity, which you will carry with you to the retirement of private life.

Accept once more my thanks for your courtesy, and my sincere wishes that happiness and prosperity may attend your future life.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor then proceeded to the Executive chamber, where the people crowded in vast numbers—a steady unbroken current for three hours—to greet him with "a happy New Year," and not infrequently wishing his administration a hearty God-speed.

At 12 o'clock the doors were closed—the Governor retiring for the day to the quiet of his civic family circle, escorted by his staff.

In the evening, at the invitation of Quartermaster-General MITCHELL, the military family of the Governor and a few friends partook of a dinner given in commemoration of the last general orders of the commander-in-chief. It was one of the most pleasant reunions that I have ever experienced. If the Quartermaster always discharges the duties of his office with as much taste and liberality as he evinced last evening, as the host of Congress Hall, the New-York State forces will never lack for such pleasant entertainments. Responsive addresses were made by Lieut. Governor RAYMOND, Comptroller FLAGG, Adjutant-General DE PEYSTER, Inspector-General BRUCE, Quartermaster-General MITCHELL, Engineer-in-Chief GEO. CHAMBERS, and the Judge Advocate Gen. VANDERPOEL.

DE CORN PARDONED.

Governor SEYMOUR has pardoned DE CORN, the Freedman under sentence of death for murder in New-York. This has been done in consequence of the urgent application of the French Minister.

THE ARGUS.

Strenuous efforts have been made by the Know-Nothings to purchase the *Argus*. They have failed, however, and the establishment has been sold essentially to Mr. JOHNSON, hitherto one of its proprietors. It is said, however, that it is ready to be taken off the Softs, and that it is to be edited for their benefit. The *Atlas* will probably be discontinued. J. B. S.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The Senate of the State was called to order this morning by the Lieutenant Governor, R. J. RAYMOND. Every member answered when the roll was called. Mr. RAYMOND, on commencing the discharge of the duties of presiding officer of the Senate, thus addressed the "circle:"

MR. RAYMOND'S ADDRESS.

SENATORS: In the discharge of the Constitutional functions of the office to which I have been elected, I am present to preside over the deliberations of this branch of the State Legislature. I am profoundly sensible of the dignity and responsibility of the position I am called to fill, and of the extent to which I shall need your indulgence in the execution of its trusts. My task will not be difficult—for it is only to direct your attention to the provisions of those rules which you will adopt for your own government; in the execution of your behalf, I shall endeavor to secure the practical application of those rules with promptitude, with firmness, and with entire impartiality. I solicit, Senators, your generous confidence in the sincerity and uprightness of my intentions, your aid in the performance of my duties, and your kind consideration to the errors I may commit.

The Senate is now in order for the transaction of business.

Committees were appointed to notify the Governor and the Assembly of the organization of the Senate, and the rule taking from the Lieutenant-Governor the appointment of committees—in force the last session—was rescinded—the Message was read and the Senate adjourned, doubtless to consider the suggestions and recommendations therein contained, with a gravity and deliberateness becoming sage legislators.

WHIG CAUCUS.

The Whig caucus of the Assembly, last night, was attended by seventy-six members—every Whig that was in Albany when it was convened. On motion, Hon. WILLIAM W. WEBB, of Erie, was chosen Chairman, Hon. ROBERT COLEMAN, of New-York, and Hon. S. B. GAYES, of Ulster, Secretaries. The caucus proceeded at once to the selection of a candidate for Speaker, the ballot resulting in the choice of Hon. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego; by a unanimous vote. RICHARD W. SHERMAN, of Oneida, was nominated for Clerk by acclamation. BYRON ELLSWORTH, of Chautauqua, was nominated for Sergeant-at-arms, HANNAH GROESBECK, of Rochester, Doorkeeper, and SAMUEL HALL, of Albany, and WILLIAM BUTTIC, of New-York, Assistant door-keepers. Messrs. R. M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York, W. B. WOODS, of Cayuga, S. B. GAYES, of Ulster, C. SCHUYLER, of Saratoga, and A. DAVIDSON, of Albany, were chosen a Committee to convene the caucus when deemed necessary.

THE ASSEMBLY.

This morning, the Assembly was called to order by the Clerk of the last House, at 11 o'clock, and the oath of office was administered to the members, by Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

The candidates agreed upon in the Whig caucus last evening were then elected, Mr. LITTLEJOHN receiving 76 votes, and Hon. ARMENGO STEVENS, of Genesee, the candidate of the Democratic caucuses, 37 votes. General SHERMAN, for Clerk, received 73 votes, his Democratic opponent, ALBERT EDGERTON, of Delaware, 30 votes, SAMUEL J. COZZE, receiving 7 votes. The latter candidate is suspected of having concentrated the votes of that mythical gentleman, "Sam."

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, the Speaker elect, was escorted to the Chair by Hon. R. M. BLATCHFORD and ARMENGO STEVENS. On reaching the Speaker's desk, Mr. LITTLEJOHN then responded to the warm applause with the greeting of the commencement of his choice:

SPEAKER LITTLEJOHN'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: You have selected me for your presiding officer. I thank you for the honor thus conferred.

It will be my endeavor so to act, that at my retiring, so to speak, the confidence and esteem of the Chair, as an honorable, just, conscious and courteous and that equally just, which I shall so much need—your cordial and efficient support.

Be assured I shall endeavor the rules you may adopt for your government with strict impartiality, and with a due respect for the rights of every member.

Questions of great public interest, exciting in their nature, and leading to wide differences of opinion will engage your attention. In their discussion let us, as governed by eastern courtesy and mutual forbearance.

Called, as we are, to deliberate upon measures involving the best interests of a large and intelligent constituency, let us invoke upon our labors the guidance and blessing of that Supreme Ruler without whose sanction all human laws are vain, and all human wisdom insufficient.

The House being organized, Committees were appointed to notify the fact to his Excellency, Gov. CLARK, and the Secretary the Senate. The higher branch, through a special Committee, announced its readiness to unite with the republican branch in the consideration of the business about which they were assembled, to wit, the offering of sundry and diverse written resolutions, petitions, reports, bills, &c., when all and singular the documents therein announced by any number of uttered words, signifying Democrats. I shrink from a further repeating of the significance of that brief announcement. "The Senate is now organized and ready to proceed to business." The clergyman this morning was reminded thereof, taking early occasion to invoke the watchful care and all-wise guidance of Divine Providence through the prospective deliberations of the "associated wisdom," uttering a fervent wish that at the end of the one hundred days allotted unto Legislators yet to live, the people would commend them for "good and faithful servants."

THE MESSAGE.

The Governor, in accordance with his promise, through J. I. CRAMERER, his Private Secretary, communicated to both branches of the Legislature his Annual Message, the reading of which was immediately commenced. You will of course peruse the document at length in the readers of the TIMES. And I commend it to their attentive perusal—they will find it worthy thereof, or I am much mistaken. It has the ring of the true metal, (forgive the originality of expression,) and is eminently suggestive. Your Wall-street and its customs—your Board of Brokers, and the ways and means by which they alike recklessly flood the market with worthless stocks, and depreciate the value of good ones, find fitting notice in his Excellency's Annual. I wish I could hope that the strictures which the Governor has felt it his duty to administer, will be received in a becoming spirit by the heated and secret brotherhood who buy and sell stocks and bonds.

The efforts made from time to time to effect the repeal of the Usury laws are condemned, and the condemnation is tritely enforced by a line of argument that will prove sound and unanswerable.

Other and equally interesting topics have entered the *attention of the Secretary, but I may not devote time* and space to their mention speculatively.

When the reading of the Message was concluded, so much thereof as related to the subject of temperance was referred to a Select Committee of Seven, and the remainder to the Committee of the Whole House.

"SAM" AROUND.

There were then introduced a variety of resolves relating to the routine business, rules, &c., and one or two which were evidently the offspring of the Anti-Sam element. Just how so prevalent—indicating a determination to make that subject a prominent point of debate.

The House adjourned to meet again this afternoon for the purpose of drawing for seats, and getting members settled therein. To-morrow morning you may read upon the commencement of business in earnest.

By the courtesy of officers, it occurs to me that the Assembly has been peculiarly fortunate. The undersigned has many a time mentioned to the manly character, the high integrity and amiable qualifications of Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN—but before now appreciated the fidelity, the assiduous, the courtesy and kindness of the Clerk, Gen. SHERMAN, and I doubt not that, at the close of the session, the members of the Assembly will concur therein with

J. B. S.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I hereby submit for your consideration an account of the financial condition of the State, its various institutions and interests, together with such remarks as they suggest, and as seem to me appropriate.

FINANCES.

The receipts on account of the General Fund during the last fiscal year, were $1,[illegible] and the payments during the same period were $1,017,890 98. At the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1853, there was a deficiency in the revenue of this fund of $419,219 09; this has been reduced during the past year $140,188 56, and the deficiency on the 30th of September, 1854, was $279,054 36. This reduction has been effected by the increase in the State tax, which was raised from one-quarter of a mill to one mill on the dollar by the Legislature of 1853; over half the amount thus raised, however, $457,145 86, was paid in accordance with the requirements of the law, to the Auditor of the Canal Department, for the payment of debts due to contractors, for damages, &c. During the next fiscal year the State tax will be only three-quarters of a mill on the dollar; and according to the estimates of the Comptroller, the income of the General Fund will not be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, including the indebtedness of the State Prisons—so that the deficiency now existing will be still further increased.

The receipts of the General Fund during the past year include the sum of $300,000 out of the surplus revenues of the Canals after meeting previous demands upon them made by the Constitution, to the amount of $1,650,000. By the amendment of the Constitution adopted in 1853, authorizing loans for the completion of the enlargement of the State Canals, there is set apart out of those revenues such additional sum as shall be sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and extinguish the principal in eighteen years, of any loans that may be made for the purpose specified. This provision will increase the sum payable out of the surplus revenues of the Canals, before the General Fund can receive any benefit from them, to $1,940,890, during the coming and to a still larger amount during each succeeding year. Under these circumstances there is some reason to apprehend that the large contribution hitherto made to the General Fund from the canal revenues, must be suspended, and that the deficiency in that fund must be correspondingly increased. The Legislature will, therefore, perceive the necessity of more than ordinary economy in the appropriations they may make for any of the various objects that will solicit their attention.

These deficiencies in the General Fund have hitherto been paid out of moneys in the Treasury belonging to the several funds held by the State in trust;—the amount due those funds on the 30th of September, 1854, and constituting a debt against the State, was $108,770 77, above the available means in the Treasury. The condition of the General Fund, as well as the custom that has become uniform, of appropriating the capital of Trust Funds held by the State and declared by the Constitution to be inviolable, to meet its deficiencies, demands the attention of the Legislature.

The debt of the General Fund on the 30th of September last was $6,355,654 37. In the Sinking Fund provided by the Constitution for the extinguishment of this debt, there is a deficiency for the past fiscal year of $11,268 08, which is likely to be still further increased.

The capital of the School Fund at the close of the fiscal year was $2,425,211 97; which is an increase of $41,854 74 during the year. The receipts on account of the revenue of this Fund were $144,116 07. The capital of the Literature Fund is $268,020 15, and the revenue received from it during the year was $16,328 14. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund is $4,014,300 71, and the receipts on account of its revenue were $257,690 02.

THE CANALS.

The receipts of the State Canals from tolls, rent of surplus water and interest on current Canal revenues, during the past year, amounted to $2,[illegible] 81—and the aggregate expenditures for repairs, superintendence, &c., were $1,227,000 90. The surplus revenue was thus only $1,700,700 91; in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, the sum of $1,944,861 72 has been set apart for the various purposes specified in that instrument, including $400,000 towards the expenses of the State Government. There is a deficiency thus in the revenues of the Canals, of $244,160 81. [illegible] there will not only be no surplus to be appropriated to the work of enlargement, but no surplus for contribution to the General Fund. There is no good reason to apprehend any difficulty in making all the payments to the Sinking Fund required by the Constitution so that the credit of the State will not be in the least impaired.

The loan of $2,000,000 made for the purpose of the enlargement realized a premium of [illegible] 77. The total amount of contracts entered into prior to the enlargement of the several canals, is $[illegible],743 84, in round numbers, which is [illegible] less than the estimates of the Engineers. The report of the Auditor of the Canal Department contains much information and many suggestions on the general subject well worthy of your attention.

BANKING.

From the records of the Banking Department it appears that fifteen banking associations have been organized, and eight individual bankers have commenced banking during the fiscal year. The total amount of capital stock issued to banking associations and individual bankers on the 30th of September, 1854, was $[illegible], of which $4,710,248 11 were in bonds and mortgages. The whole number of banks, banking associations and individual bankers on the same day was 204; the amount of circulation was $[illegible], 135, and the whole amount of banking capital was $63,772,209, being an increase of $7,[illegible] over the previous year. Notwithstanding the extraordinary financial embarrassments of the year, the Banks of the State, with not four exceptions, have promptly met their liabilities to the public and the public. The cases in which failures have occurred, afford renewed evidence of the comparative insecurity of allowing banks and banking to be conducted at their pecuniary risk, on a basis of banking. During the past year there has been an increase in this class of securities of $[illegible] 78, much of which has replaced State Stocks that have been withdrawn. Inasmuch as the more issue of State Stock authorized by the recent amendment of the Constitution, will furnish all the security required for legislation and healthy banking purposes, the attention of the Legislature may very properly be directed to the propriety of modifying the existing law in this respect. Abuses have occurred in the enforcement of the provisions of the act of 1851 requiring the security of bank bills to be deposited in Boston Banks, with which they are supposed, [illegible] additional legislation for the more perfect security of that very large class of our people for whose benefit Banks for Savings are established. The details of the condition of the banking interest of the State will of course be set forth in the report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The increasing importance of our penal institutions, not only entitles them to your most watchful supervision, but demands a close scrutiny of the system upon which they are conducted, with a view to such amendments as may be necessary to obviate its existing evils, and secure the attainment of the highest good attainable. Such a classification of criminals, as should prevent the association of the young, unschooled in crime, with the hardened and depraved, whose pride of recklessness, with hardened glory in their guilt, would counteract the reformation of the former, or at least prevent their being what they now are, the schools of depravity. Under the existing system of our Prisons, this much needed reformation cannot be consummated, and thus the influence which, under a better system, would be exerted, is lost to the community; and they are, in some sort, the instruments for perpetuating evil, which they are designed to prevent. This, if at all, this evil can be remedied by legislation, is worthy of your inquiry; and, I believe, I doubt not, that measure of amelioration which its importance demands.

OUR PRISONS.

The financial condition of our Prisons is presented to you by the Comptroller and the Inspector of State Prisons. The statements made to the Legislature for the purpose of disclosing the pecuniary liabilities of those institutions, led to the adoption of a resolution by the last Legislature, requiring the Inspectors of the State Prisons, last year, calling upon the Canal Inspectors to report the whole number of hands employed on the Prisons of the State. This was done; and it was found that their aggregate liabilities amounted at the lowest estimate, to $[illegible]. When it is remembered that but a few years since the Prisons were a source of revenue to the State, this report, taken in connection with the report of the Comptroller, showing that the expenditures of the Prisons, with their management were incompetent to the performance of their duties, or entirely unworthy the trust which had been confided to them.

The enormous discrepancy between the Reports of the Inspectors and the annual statements of our respective Agents, attracted the attention of the Legislature, which, at its last session passed a bill, directing the Comptroller to appoint three Commissioners, who should be charged with the duty of investigating the affairs of the Prisons, and report thereon. The Commissioners appointed under that act have not yet completed their labors, but will do so in time to make their report at an early period of the session. The evidence which they have gathered will enable you to judge what ameliorations are needed, and what further measures, if any, you should adopt to prevent their recurrence. Under the new system of by the last Legislature, the duties of Agents were more minutely defined, and greater pecuniary risks and safeguards thrown around them. These, with the administration of proper officers, may be sufficient to guard against the repetition of your abuses. Should additional legislation be necessary, I know of any law that proposes to secure safety, necessary in the transaction of the business, and demands more rigid accountability from the officers of our penal institutions, will meet with my cordial approval.

The Auburn Prison, under the operation of the amended law, has been enabled to pay them, and to the expense during the past six months; and the accounts of the Agent exhibit a large balance to the credit on the books of the Comptroller, notwithstanding the low rate at which contracts have been, of late, and the pressure to which all industrial enterprises have been subjected.

MAKING PRISONERS OF WITNESSES.

There is great wrong involved in the operation of our existing law for the detention of witnesses. Under its provisions, the person who has been unfortunate as to witness the perpetration of a murder, and who is unable to give bonds to testify to the facts in the case, is seen to be the accusing witness, the same day, and the same hour, as he who is charged with the commission of the crime. Surely the ends of public justice cannot be deemed so gross an invasion of individual rights. That a usage so unjust should have obtained, and continued until now, a fact that upon our criminal code, reflects little credit upon our progressive civilization, and furnishes but a feeble illustration of the maxim: "Law is the protection of innocent persons." I urge that to direct your attention to this injustice, will be an honor to secure to its removal, by such modifications in the law authorized, as will reconcile the rights of the individual with the interests of the public.

My immediate predecessor, in his last Annual Message, recommended that a portion of the canal tolls be appropriated, during the period of the canal enlargement, for the relief of the State Treasury, by leaving unpaid "all tolls over and above the sum, to accrue, as a reward for industry and economy, to those portion of their earnings, for the benefit of themselves or their families. This would be calculated to animate them with hope—to encourage habits of foresight and prudence, and to enable them to assist their families, would enhance the better interests of their nature. It would also give, they, at the expiration of their terms of service, more money unless of expense until they could more easily overcome the difficulties of obtaining employment, in numerous instances, discharged themselves and led to numerous instances, discharged themselves and led to the commission of crime by the poverty and want consequent upon the protracted delay of their earnings. Humanity and justice alike demand some change. Humanity and justice alike demand some change. Humanity and justice alike demand some change. Humanity and justice alike demand some change. This recommendation has come to us from public

[illegible] and right, and therefore worthy of your consideration.

EXECUTIVE PARDONING.

[illegible] ... The subject, I am aware, is one of much delicacy, and will demand the exercise of a sound discretion, but I cannot doubt that the united wisdom of the Legislature will be able to devise a measure so much needed to check a growing evil, to equalize the allotments of justice, and to relieve the Executive of the State from a responsibility whose burdens are greatly disproportioned to the benefits that can accrue to the Commonwealth from its exercise.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The House of Refuge in New-York has been, during the past year, conducted with its usual efficiency and success. Some two months since, the Institution was removed to the new building recently erected on Randall's Island, which will give it more ample accommodations than it has hitherto enjoyed, and thus enable it to extend its operations and increase its usefulness. The managers design, as soon as they are enabled to do so, to erect an additional building for the female department. Until this is done, the contemplated system of classification and separation cannot be carried out. It is intended that the new building shall be of sufficient capacity to accommodate two hundred and fifty inmates; and the importance of its early construction will be evident, from the fact that this is the only Reform School in the State for girls, receiving them from all the counties. It receives boys from only half the State.

Four hundred and thirteen children of both sexes have been admitted during the year; three hundred and eighty-three have been indentured; there now remain in the Institution 343 boys and 73 girls—total 416. The whole number admitted since its establishment is 4,381.

The kindred Institution at Rochester seems, also, in a prosperous condition. Its present number of inmates is 362; its sanitary state is satisfactory; there is a general compliance with its discipline on the part of the boys; and the moral results justify the most sanguine hopes of its friends. The appropriation made last year for the erection of an additional wing and for the furnishing of the same, has been about half expended. The new wing has been erected and enclosed, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of July. Some additional aid may be required from the State to furnish it, and also for the erection of gas works, for lighting the entire building. The Report of the Managers, detailing more fully the condition of the Institution, will be laid before you at an early day.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, is nobly fulfilling the purpose of its establishment, and justifying the confidence of the public in its official management. The whole number of patients treated during the past year is 836; of these, 446 were in the Institution at the commencement of the year, and 390 have been subsequently admitted. The Asylum, it is estimated, can accommodate 440; the average number resident during the year has been [illegible] applications for admission have been [illegible], for want of room, and 51 unfavorable cases [illegible] to make room for more recent ones; showing a total of 156 to whom the benefits of the Institution could not be extended. Of these 836 [illegible] during the year, 164 have been discharged recovered; 42 as improved, and 116 unimproved; total, discharged, 386; remaining at the close of the year, 450. From the opening of the Asylum, in 1843, to the present date, 4,313 patients have been admitted to its benefits, of whom 1,789 have been discharged as recovered.

[illegible] the benevolent design of this Institution is [illegible] by all, I deem it but simple justice to record that its excellent management is evidenced [illegible] results, which must commend them to the favorable judgment of all. Since its [illegible], each succeeding year has demonstrated its increasing usefulness, and given it a [illegible] hold upon the public regard. Through [illegible], nearly two thousand of our fellow beings, deprived of the inestimable gift of reason, without which all blessings lose their value, [illegible] restored to soundness of mind, the delights of social intercourse, and to their several [illegible] of usefulness in society. In numerous [illegible] whose full restoration was clearly beyond the province of human skill, the sufferings of [illegible] have been greatly mitigated, and the anguish and anxiety of their friends materially relieved. Thus, through its whole existence, has the Institution been a dispenser of blessings, great beyond the power of estimation. Its results have not only justified the Christian philanthropy that projected, and the beneficent provision which carried into practical operation so noble a charity, but have also conferred honor upon our Commonwealth, far greater than could have been won through the extension of her commerce, the increase of her wealth, or the reduction to her purposes of the material forces of nature.

But, while any of our unfortunate insane remain unprovided for, it is obvious that the State has not performed her whole duty towards her suffering children. If, during the past year, the Asylum at Utica has been compelled, for want of room, to reject one hundred and fifty-six applicants for its benefits, we must expect, with an increase of our population, a corresponding increase of cases for which no provision is made; and a wise forethought will suggest that prompt measures be taken to remedy so serious a deficiency in our means of accommodating all whose misfortunes give them a claim upon our sympathy and help. I do, therefore, respectfully recommend that the requisite steps be taken by the Legislature, for the early enlargement of the Asylum at Utica, or the establishment of a similar institution in some other portion of the State. Both projects may be desirable; one or the other seems indispensable.

THE IDIOT ASYLUM.

I would commend to your attention the Report of the Trustees of the Idiot Asylum, which, since the adjournment of the Legislature, has been located at Syracuse. The new building designed for the accommodation of this important charity, is already [illegible], and rapidly approaching its completion; but the appropriation of the State ($10,000,) is expended, the pay of the contractors largely in arrears, and numerous applications for the admission of pupils pressing upon the Trustees. Under these circumstances, it is important that the means for the completion of the building, and for extending its benefits to all of that unfortunate class who may apply for them, be furnished without any unnecessary delay. I therefore recommend such appropriation for these purposes, as may be requisite to secure the earliest practical results contemplated by the State in the establishment of this Institution.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.

Application will be made to the Legislature for further aid to the Institution of the Blind, which now feels the pressure consequent upon the general paralysis of business. Its manufacturing department is designed to furnish employment, not only for the pupils, but also for the adult Blind unconnected with the Institution; but, from the cause already alluded to, there is little or no sale for its manufactures, and great pecuniary embarrassment in the necessary result. The usefulness of this Department of the Institution would undoubtedly be extended by such judicious aid as should place it beyond the fluctuations of business.

The present number of pupils in the Institution is 147, 116 of whom are supported by the State; a few by the State of New-Jersey, and the remainder by friends and relatives. In addition to these, 60 graduates or persons who have lost their sight in mature life, are furnished with work from the [illegible], at prices regulated with a view to their support; making a total of 210 who receive education, or the means of subsistence, through the Institution. The number of pupils supported by the State is limited by law to 128. This restriction should be removed, or many of the unfortunate class for whom the Institution is provided, must be deprived of its benefits.

FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

From the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, the Report received are of a satisfactory character, both in reference to its facilities for attaining the purpose designed, and the zeal and assiduity of the teachers in the discharge of their delicate and important duties.

The number of pupils now under instruction is 2[illegible]. Two-thirds of the same [illegible] State; the most of the remainder are [illegible] by their friends, the State of New-Jersey, and the Corporation of New-York [illegible] tions, and not [illegible] for this purpose.

Various industrial occupations are provided for the pupils, in the intervals of recreation and study, among which are cabinet-making, shoe-making, tailoring, bookbinding, gardening, wood-engraving, drawing, &c.—thus, not only furnishing to them a subject of present interest, but preparing them for future usefulness and the means of independent support. The experiment attempted two years since to introduce the higher branches of study into the Institution, has been attended with success, as will be evidenced by the documents which, in due time, will be submitted to you. These will also embrace accounts of receipts and expenditures, the sanitary condition of the pupils, and other matters pertaining to the condition of the establishment.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

From a statement of the Commissioners of Emigration, it appears that the arrivals of alien emigrants in our ports for the year ending Dec. 27, 1854, was 313,747. For the year ending Dec. 27, 1853, 283,332, showing an excess for the year just closed over the preceding, of 30,415. The present number of inmates in Ward's Island Hospital, 1,422; in the Refuge Department, 1,833; total, 3,255. The aggregate receipts for the year were $672,192 56; disbursements, $607,076 62; balance in bank, $65,115 94.

The State Library has, during the last year, received numerous and valuable donations from foreign Governments and various institutions in Europe. Through the presentation of our laws, the legislative documents, and the reports of our higher Courts, it interchanges with every State and Territory in the Union; while the donations of citizens from various portions of our own country, have been frequent and liberal. Last year, the usual date of appropriations for the purchase of books, and for binding those received was changed from the 1st of January to the 1st of October, the commencement of our fiscal year. No provision was made for the interim, and this has proved a source of difficulty in relation to existing contracts and purchases. I am assured that the supply of this deficiency (for nine months, according to the usual annual appropriation) will be sufficient to meet every demand; I, therefore, recommend a grant for the same.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Among the subjects which will require your attention there is none of more importance than the system of public education of the State. The magnitude of this interest has always been felt and appreciated by the people, and the State has shown from the earliest period of its existence, an earnest desire to provide the means for the adequate instruction of all the children within its limits. For a long time the system pursued was based on the assumption that education was mainly a matter of personal interest, and that the duty of providing it devolved exclusively upon parents; the instruction of the children of those whose poverty would not permit them to incur the expense of it themselves, being made to depend upon public charity. The insufficiency of this policy, its failure to accomplish the object aimed at, and especially its direct tendency to create distinctions hostile to the spirit and character of our institutions, led to its abandonment; and a system, based upon the principle that the State is even more deeply and permanently interested in the education of its children than their parents, and that the expense of providing it should be borne by the aggregate of the property within its limits, was adopted in its stead. Under the existing law, therefore, the State assumes the charge of public education,—committing its direction to local officers and paying the cost of it out of its own treasury. The system is comparatively new, and some practical defects are as yet exhibited in its workings; but they are such as spring chiefly from the failure to give full and complete development to its fundamental principles, and may easily be remedied by judicious legislation. The system itself is believed to be thoroughly rooted in the confidence and favor of the people.

The whole amount of money apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction is $1,055,000, of which $800,000 was raised by a general tax, and $255,000 from the income of the Common School and United States Deposite Funds. The whole amount expended for public schools is $2,666,609 36, of which $1,930,654 49 was applied to the payment of teachers, and $47,657 06 for the district libraries. The whole number of district schools reported for the year is 11,798; and the whole number of children in the State of the age required to draw public money, 1,156,709. There have been 877,201 in attendance upon the District Schools:—in Academies under the supervision of the Regents of the University, 37,406; 34,279 in unincorporated private schools, and 4,568 in colored schools. The average number of months during which the schools have been kept in the several districts is *eight*. The number of volumes in the District Libraries is 1,571,270.

These results exhibit a gratifying increase in the number attending the District Schools over the previous year. But it will still be seen that of the whole number of children of suitable age in the State there are 309,508, or nearly *one-fourth* of the whole number, who do not attend the District Schools, and 233,255, or about 20 per cent. of the whole number, who do not attend any school. In view of the provision that has been made for the express purpose of securing the education of all, this proportion is much too large, and indicates some defect in the system pursued, because it does not completely attain the object at which it aims. That it does not, may be partly due to the mode of distributing the public funds. By the existing law, two-thirds of the public funds are distributed among the various districts of the State in proportion to the whole number of children of a specified age within their limits, whether they attend the schools or not. If the apportionment of the public money were made to depend upon the number attending school and upon the regularity of their attendance, it would become the interest of the citizens generally to promote the regular attendance of all the children within their limits. An amendment of the law which should give it this direction would, I believe, tend to secure, more fully, the desired result. The law is defective, also, in that it fails to carry out fully and completely the principle on which it is based. Education in the District Schools is not yet entirely free. If the cost of the schools in any district exceeds the amount of money received from the State, the deficiency is made up by a rate-bill, assessed upon those who send their children to school; and those who are unable to pay their assessment are relieved at the public expense, and thus become the recipients of public charity. The worst element of the old system is thus preserved, and the fundamental principle of the new law fails of its application in its most essential point. Education is still regarded as a matter of charity and not of right; and so long as this continues to be the case, in any degree or to any extent, it will detract from the full measure of usefulness which the system is designed to secure. This evil in the system can be remedied, only by making the schools entirely free.

The attention of the Legislature should also be directed to measures for improving the character of the schools, for increasing their efficiency, and for elevating and extending the instruction which they impart. In a State where every citizen should take an active interest in the administration of public affairs, and may be called on to perform the highest duties of public life, it is important that popular education be carried to the highest point which the means of the State will allow. It has been objected to the system of Free Schools, that people do not prize that which costs them nothing, and that relieving individuals from the expense of educating their children, will diminish their interest in the subject, and lead them to relax the vigilance which is essential to the highest excellence in the public schools. There is undoubtedly some force in the suggestion, though experience shows that it is much less than is sometimes supposed. But whether it be more or less, it is entitled to consideration, and provision should be made for obviating the objection in any system of education which the State may adopt. An obvious mode of doing this is by means of an active and intelligent supervision, by which the schools shall be regularly visited and their discipline examined by competent officers selected for that purpose. Various attempts have been made to supply this, but none of them have hitherto proved entirely successful. The agency provided by the present law is that of town superintendents; but it is found more expensive, and less efficient than is desirable, and gives rise to local dissensions, injurious to the successful working of the general system. Similar objections led to the abandonment of the system of county superintendents, a few years since. Unless the principle of visitation can be more effectually reconciled with public sentiment and made more economical and effective than it has been hitherto, the end which it is designed to accomplish must be sought by other means.

The connection of our Common Schools with the higher institutions of learning—with Academies and Colleges—making them all, in fact, parts of one great system,—could not fail to contribute essentially to their elevation and bring the means of thorough and complete education within the reach of all. In the City of New-York, where the Free School system of the State has been, perhaps, more completely developed than in any other section, the benefits of substantially such a union are very conspicuous. A Free Academy has been added to the system, in which a large and competent corps of professors and tutors has been provided, a plan of study extending over five years and embracing all the branches of study pursued in the best colleges of the country has been adopted, scientific apparatus, libraries, and all the aids requisite for study have been furnished, and the general discipline and course of instruction have been made in all respects of the highest and most efficient character. Pupils who shall have attended any of the District Schools for eighteen months—maintained throughout a good standing and character, and passed a satisfactory examination in certain specified studies, are admitted to the Academy and entitled to the full enjoyment of its advantages, free of all expense. The Academy has been in operation only three or four years, and the average number of its students is over four hundred. The attendance shows that its benefits are fully appreciated. But besides the thorough and most useful instruction conferred upon so large a number of the children and youth of the community, its most marked advantages are seen in the influence which it exerts upon the Common Schools—stimulating their teachers, trustees, inspectors and pupils alike to a generous rivalry, increasing their vigilance and their industry and rendering them zealous and emulous in sending the best pupils to the Academy, whose facilities for education are the prize for which all may alike contend. While I am aware that large cities afford facilities for such a system, which cannot be fully enjoyed in the rural districts, I think that something may be done throughout the State in this direction. A voluntary beginning, indeed, has already been made in some sections, by the establishment of Union Schools; and their success shows that the system is not wholly impracticable. I think that the time has come when higher purposes and broader views may be entertained in regard to our system of State education; and that our Academies may be brought into a more direct and immediate connection with the general plan, and thrown more widely and more freely open to the advantages they are intended to confer. The character of their instruction should be elevated and its range extended; and they should be more completely furnished with apparatus and the means of imparting knowledge in those sciences which are of the most service in practical life. By making free admission to the thorough and complete education they would then afford, the reward of excellence in our District Schools, a stimulus would be furnished which could not fail to be felt beneficially upon their discipline and character. It would be highly desirable to bring the Colleges of the State into harmonious connection with such a plan, so that they might become more directly recognized as members of our general system of State education and as essential to its completeness and perfection.

OUR EXCISE LAWS.

The subject of the revision of our Excise Laws will demand, and I doubt not will receive your serious attention. To the practical operation of those laws, either through their inherent viciousness, or in consequence of their lax administration, is attributed no small proportion of the drunkenness which afflicts our land. Something of this is undoubtedly attributable to the non-enforcement of our laws, such as they are; but I will not withhold my conviction that the laws themselves are radically defective, and however faithfully administered, must be held justly responsible for the evils which they foster, and in many instances create.

If the consequences of intemperance were confined to its immediate victims, though even then the State would have an interest at stake, there might, perhaps, be less occasion for Legislative action. But such is not the fact. Every interest of society which it is the province of Government to protect, is, immediately or remotely, involved in these consequences.

Intemperance deprives the State of the productive energy of thousands of her citizens, and so far diminishes its wealth, impedes its enterprise, and militates against the common good. It is a fruitful source of the pauperism which imposes heavy burdens upon industry and capital; and its intimate relation to crime, and consequently to the burdens which crime imposes upon us, is too obvious to escape your observation. If the purely moral aspects which it presents shall be deemed as not entering within the scope of your duties, its relation to taxation, and its producing causes, is clearly within the province of legislation, and demands a degree of attention corresponding to the great issues which that relation involves.

The right to legislate in reference to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, will not be denied. Our present Excise System is the fruit of such legislation. It has, in the process of time, undergone many modifications, but its restrictive element, throughout all these changes, has been retained, in subservience to the original purpose of the system, viz.:—the prohibition of the traffic so far as the public good may demand and the constitutional limitations of the law-making power will permit. All restrictive legislation contains the germ of prohibition—is, in fact, prohibition partially applied; so that what is termed prohibitory legislation in regard to the liquor traffic, is only the extension of a principle endorsed as sound by successive Legislatures, and its impartial application to all. The object proposed by the founders of our State, when they incorporated the license system into its legislation, has not yet been attained; neither has the constitutional power of the Legislature in reference to it, yet been exhausted. With the utmost desire to reach right conclusions in relation to this matter, and to guard against the assumption of powers not conferred by our fundamental law, I have found myself unable to come to any other result than this—that the legislative prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is not only demanded as a measure of protection to the health, the property, and the lives of our fellow-citizens, but that it is also distinctly indicated by the nature and purpose of civil government, and clearly within the limits of its constitutional powers. These opinions, diffidently entertained at first, have been wrought into convictions by a careful study of the limitations and duties of the law-making power, by judicial decisions, nearly or remotely affecting the principle involved, which have been had in the several States that prohibit the traffic in question, and by the dicta of the Supreme Court of the United States, which cover the whole ground in controversy, and leave little room for either cavil or doubt.

That the good results hoped for from the legislation recommended, are legitimate to it, several of the New-England States, especially Maine and Connecticut, furnish the most gratifying evidence. The steady diminution of crime and pauperism in the States referred to, with a consequent and corresponding reduction of taxation; and the new impulse given to almost all industrial pursuits by the transformation of those who were once a burden upon the State, into producers of wealth, constitute an argument in favor of the policy advocated, which, while it carries conviction to the statesman, will be no less appreciated by the multitude, unskilled though they may be in casuistry, but also undebased by appetite and unperverted by interest. If anything is to be learned from the example of other States, or to be deduced from our own increased experience, it should be made available to our use;—and our legislation, upon all subjects, should keep pace with our advancing intelligence, always expressing the highest truth we have received, and reaching forward to the greatest good attainable.

I know of no subject that is likely to elicit your attention, that involves graver and more momentous interests, than the one thus presented for your consideration. That it is hedged about by difficulties, which demand the exercise of great prudence, and that it may not always be easy to reconcile conflicting interests with a nice adjustment of the scales of justice, I am not disposed to deny. But, guided by the purpose for which Government was ordained, and keeping steadily in view the well-being of society, which always rests on a moral basis, these difficulties will disappear or be overcome; and you will be able, I trust, so to perfect the details of a Bill as, on the one hand, to secure the suppression of a demoralizing traffic, and, on the other, to protect personal rights and give no just cause of complaint to those whose interests may be affected by the prohibitory legislation which the higher interests of the community demand.

USURY LAWS.

It is already intimated that the efforts heretofore made to modify our Usury laws will be renewed with the present Legislature. The idea of free trade in money, pervades the commercial community. Money, it is urged, relieved from the restraints of usury laws, would become plentiful and cheap. It is worthy of remark, however, that the argument proceeds, generally, from the lender rather than the borrower of money. And does not this argument prove either too little or too much? If money is to be made free, should there not be equal freedom on the part of those who exchange their labor, and the products of labor, for money? If an arbitrary value is given, by law, to coin and bank paper, why not also fix, by law, the standard value for labor, so that capital and labor may meet upon an equality? If you invest money, by legislation, with [illegible], enabling capital to oppress labor, do you not, while enfranchising capital, enslave labor? If, then, money is to be relieved from legislative restraint, should it not also be divested of the power conferred by legislation? While our laws stamp extrinsic value upon coin, may not laws, with equal justice and propriety, declare what rate of interest may be demanded and received for its use? And while legislation permits associations and individuals to circulate their paper promises to pay, as money, is it not clearly a duty to limit the rate of usance upon loans? Before declaring gold and silver, and their paper representative, free, it would, in my judgment, be incumbent upon Government to assimilate money to the products of labor, by depriving gold, silver, and bank-notes of their artificial value. Then, and then only, may money be safely left, like the products of labor, to be regulated by the laws of trade.

The experience of other countries and older nations, where capital is more abundant and seeks investment at moderate rates of usance, is referred to for evidence that free trade in money is beneficial to the community. This argument may become applicable to our condition, when capital bears the same relation to enterprise and industry in this country that it does in Europe. But while the laboring and producing classes predominate so largely, it becomes us, instead of relaxing usury laws, to provide for their more rigid execution. Indeed, the most valid objection to these laws is found in their lax administration. While respected by law-abiding citizens, and by cautious and timid usurers, they are disregarded by those who either hope to evade them, or who rely upon the honor or necessity of borrowers. A law either more or less stringent, against usury, if its enforcement could be ensured, would be productive of salutary effects.

The argument relied upon by the advocates of repeal, is, that it will make money cheaper. But wherever this experiment has been tried, in our country, the opposite effect has been produced. Even in our commercial metropolis, where are found those who are most strenuous on this subject, that description of paper supposed to be exempted from the taint of usury can be negotiated only at rates of interest varying from 12 to 24 per cent. per annum. Borrowing at this onerous rate, leads to almost certain ruin. It may be answered that only in times of pressure are the rates of interest so high. But what, if the power to regulate the whole question resides with capitalists, is to bring down the rates? What is to make money more plentiful and cheap, when those who possess it have the power to keep it scarce and dear? There is a given amount of capital among us, seeking investment. If our laws rigidly prohibited the taking of more than the legal rate of interest, that capital would be available for all legitimate business purposes. If loans are made reluctantly at legal rates, it is because usurious ones may be obtained, through the violation or evasion of the laws.

The Legislature of 1850, in accordance with a then prevalent sentiment, awakened by the avoidance of a large debt by an incorporated Bank, under the plea of usury, passed a law restraining incorporations from pleading usury. This in my opinion, was a change in the wrong direction. Evils have resulted from that change which are now seriously embarrassing the whole business community. Stimulating at once enterprise and cupidity, that enactment has prompted improvements far too formidable for our means. Impatient for railroads, our citizens, mistaking confidence for capital, have involved themselves and the country in a fearful aggregate of indebtedness. In their zeal to hasten the construction of railroads, time, circumstances, cost, and even their value when completed, have often been disregarded. The question in too many instances seems to have been, not whether the roads were needed, or would pay when constructed, but whether bonds could be negotiated, at no matter what rate of discount. This policy has thrown millions of depreciated railroad securities upon the market, at home and abroad, and now the reaction leaves us with thousands of miles of unfinished roads, and a stringent money pressure, operating injuriously upon all the business interests of the State. The expediency, therefore, of repealing the law which restrains corporations from pleading usury, is respectfully suggested.

RAILROAD POLICY.

The policy of constructing Railroads by mixing credit with capital, though to a degree useful and safe, has grown into an abuse. Mortgage bonds, when protected by a solid stock basis, may be properly resorted to for the completion of legitimate enterprises. But when, as in too many instances, Companies issue bonds greatly exceeding the amount of capital paid in, the consequences cannot fail to prove injurious. The Legislature will, doubtless, impose such restrictions, in this respect, as experience suggests and the general welfare demands.

Connected with our Railway system is another feature of great, but delicate, interest. In their laudable desire to avail themselves of the advantages of such improvements, cities, villages and towns have loaned their credit to Railroad Companies. This is a power which should be sparingly granted by the Legislature, and cautiously exercised by the people. Though in some instances safe, yet, as a general rule, it is better to leave these projects to the enterprise and responsibility of individuals. The experience of the State, in this respect, is not at all calculated to commend the policy.

THE BOARD OF BROKERS A POWER IN THE STATE.

The Board of Brokers in the City of New-York, though self-constituted, and practically a close corporation, has grown to be a Power in the State, exerting a potent influence over all its monetary affairs, and seriously affecting the pecuniary interests of the people of our own and of other States. The standard of value for public securities, whether National, State, Municipal, or Corporative, is fixed by that Board. That there should be an ascertained, reliable market value for such securities, is readily admitted; and Brokers, in this, as in other countries, are the recognized agents for their sale.

But the *bona fide* transfer of stocks has ceased to be the only, or even the most considerable, item of the business of Brokers. Time sales of securities constitute by far the largest element in the daily operations of the Board. Many of the stocks and bonds quoted daily, though intrinsically worthless, derive and maintain a factitious value, until, by the adroitness and collusion of parties interested, the purposes of their creation are answered, and then, like their equally worthless predecessors, disappear, to give place to other schemes as dishonest in inception and as fraudulent in design. The services of Brokers are frequently required, and from some of their number readily obtained, to depreciate the value of undoubted securities, or to advance the price of bubble shares.

These evils, however, would be comparatively limited in extent, and less alarming in tendency, but for that feature in the operations of the Board to which I have alluded. Its practice of time sales of securities—a practice which now prevails to an alarming extent—fosters and stimulates a wide-spread spirit of gambling. This spirit pervades all classes. It is rife in our cities, and is abroad throughout the country. As in the case of lotteries before their suppression, the temptation which promises large and easy gains, not only excites the hopes of the sanguine, but too frequently overcomes the caution of the prudent. Disastrous failures in legitimate business are often traceable to wild and reckless time operations in stocks. And most of the frauds and defalcations which impair the credit of monied institutions and destroy confidence in the integrity of individuals, owe their origin to the same pernicious cause.

It is not alleged nor supposed that the Board of Brokers, as such, is composed of men of exceptionable character. On the contrary, it is the high personal respectability and the influential position of the members of the Board, that has so long secured toleration and impunity for transactions so vicious in principle and so destructive in practice.

In view, therefore, of an abuse of such magnitude, and of consequences so injurious, I deem it my duty to submit to the Legislature the propriety of passing a law so far reforming and restraining the traffic in public securities as to divest it of this pernicious feature. It is not sufficient that these transactions are, by our present laws, illegal. The evil can only be eradicated by providing adequate penalties. An Association whose financial influence is greater even than that of the Government; that has the power to appreciate this, and to depress that class of securities; and to which so large a body of citizens pay tribute, should be required so to conduct its operations as neither to retard the general welfare nor relax the public morals.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

There is reason to apprehend, unless some further and more efficient safeguards are thrown around the elective franchise, especially in our cities, that the ballot-boxes will cease to reflect the popular will. Each succeeding election discloses renewed cause of alarm, in combinations to defraud the people, and too frequently, as is feared, with the knowledge and cooperation of those whose official duty it is to preserve the integrity of the ballot-box. Such apprehensions [illegible] expressed by those who insist [illegible] would furnish [illegible] of the truth of all these [illegible] the principal abuse of the elective franchise [illegible] illegal voting. But it is alleged and believed that a greater abuse exists now. That abuse has become so formidable, and is practised so boldly, that a result in many of the Election Districts of the City of New-York is supposed to depend less upon the sentiments and intentions of the Electors, than upon the corrupt action of their Inspectors. Frauds of this nature strike at the foundation of our free institutions. A Representative Government cannot endure, even if it were worth preserving, when the integrity of the ballot-box comes to be habitually violated. I cannot doubt, therefore, that a subject of such vital importance will be regarded as worthy of your consideration.

SLAVERY.

A controversy is pending in our Courts of law between this State and the State of Virginia, which, from the importance of the principles involved, and the extent to which its decision will affect the right of this State to regulate its own domestic affairs, requires your attention. The facts out of which it arose are these: In the month of November, 1852, one JONATHAN LEMMON, a citizen of Virginia, brought into the City of New-York eight persons whom, by the laws of Virginia, he had held as slaves, and with whom, as he alleged, he was on his way to Texas. They were brought, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, who decided that, by virtue of the laws of New-York, they were entitled to their freedom. They were accordingly discharged, and immediately removed to Canada, thus placing themselves beyond the jurisdiction of both our State and our Federal laws. The sum of $5,000 was raised by voluntary contribution among the citizens of New-York to indemnify Mr. LEMMON for his loss. So far as individual interests were involved, although an appeal from the Judge's decision had been taken on behalf of the claimant, the case would have been terminated by these proceedings. But the Governor of Virginia, in a special communication dated December 17, 1852, called the attention of the Legislature of that State to this decision, which he characterized as "contrary to the spirit of law, as opposed to the established principles which regulate intercourse with foreign nations, and at war with the relations which should subsist between the sister States of this Union, as well as at war with the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution itself." The Governor further recommended that provision should be made by the State for the efficient prosecution of the appeal which had been taken, and for "such other judicial proceedings as might be found necessary and proper for a satisfactory adjustment of the important question involved in this case." In accordance with this recommendation, the Legislature of Virginia subsequently directed the Attorney General of that State to prosecute the appeal, with such other counsel as the Executive might think proper to associate with him. That appeal has not yet been heard, but will probably be argued at the next general term of our Supreme Court.

The language of the law of this State—which declares that "no person held as a slave shall be imported, introduced or brought into this State on any pretence whatever," and that "every such person shall be free,"—is so explicit as to obviate all doubt in regard to its meaning. Its operation can be resisted, therefore, only upon the ground that it is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, or to the law of international comity. The law of nations would undoubtedly permit the citizens or subjects of one country to pass through another country with their property—but only with property recognized as such by the same law. Slaves are property only by virtue of local law: where that ceases to have jurisdiction, they cease to be property, and cannot be recognized or treated as such. If the decision of this question rested, therefore, upon the principles of international law—which is the only rule of international comity—I see nothing hostile to those principles in the law of this State, which applies to this case.

But the several States of this Union do not hold to each other the relation of independent powers. The law which regulates their intercourse and controls their conduct towards each other, is the Federal Constitution. By the provisions of that instrument, every State is left entirely free to make such laws in reference to its local institutions as it may see fit. To this there is but one exception. It declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor." Every State is thus prohibited from making any law or regulation by which fugitives from service which is due under the laws of the State from which they may escape, shall be discharged from that service. The State of New-York has always respected this prohibition, as well as the right of Virginia and of every other State to legalize and regulate Slavery within their own jurisdiction. But she claims equal sovereignty over her own domestic institutions, and the same right of declaring upon what conditions Slavery may be allowed, or whether it shall be allowed at all, within her limits. If this right be denied her, she will be deprived of the most essential attribute of sovereignty—that of deciding upon the civil condition and securing the personal rights of those who may be brought under the protection of her laws.

It seems to me highly important that a question which involves, to so great an extent, the dignity, and the rights of this State, should not be decided without a full and careful examination. At present no provision exists for defending the law of this State against the State of Virginia, either in our own Courts or in the Federal Courts to which the case will undoubtedly be carried if a decision against the law should not otherwise be obtained. I recommend, therefore, the adoption of a resolution directing the Attorney General, together with such counsel as may be associated with him, to defend the rights and the interests of this State in the appeal that has been taken.

OUR RELATIONS TO THE FEDERAL UNION.

Having thus briefly brought to your notice those domestic interests which will demand your attention, it only remains for me to speak of our relations to the Federal Union, of which the State of New-York, by its population and its wealth, constitutes an important part. The powers and duties of the General Government are defined and limited by the Constitution, and relate to those objects only in which all the members of the Confederacy have a common interest. But its action not unfrequently affects our domestic prosperity, as well as our political rights, and may, therefore, very properly, be made the subject of our review.

THE VETO.

It is to be regretted that the Executive Veto should have been again interposed to prevent the necessary improvement of the great channels of internal Commerce; for not only would their unimpeded navigation constitute a source of material wealth, but would also give strength and durability to the bonds of our National Union. The States, by relinquishing the power of levying taxes upon Commerce, have divested themselves of the ability to do this work; the duty of its performance, therefore, by the General Government, seems obvious and imperative.

THE TARIFF.

Many branches of domestic industry are languishing for lack of that protection which proper Tariff regulations would afford; and which, had they been seasonably adopted, would have averted much of the distress consequent upon a paralysis of business, which now pervades the country.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Congress, at its last session, passed an act establishing governments for the portion of the territory acquired from France in 1803, which remained unorganized; and in that act was embodied a repeal of the law, generally known as the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery was prohibited from that territory forever. This prohibition grew out of the agitation in reference to the admission of Missouri as a Slave State, and was supposed to involve concessions from both parties to the controversy. By the terms of the compact then entered into—for such it was, in fact, whatever it might have been in form—Missouri came into the Union with her Slavery, and all territory south of the parallel of 36° 30' was left without any restriction as to the character of its institutions; while on the other hand it was solemnly covenanted that all north of that parallel should be forever exempted from the curse of Slavery. The act of Congress embodying this compact, though doubtless subject to the control of the legislative power, carried with it, both in character and in the circumstances under which it was adopted, a solemn pledge of permanency. It was the result of a conflict between antagonistic interests and principles; and though, in my judgment, the North conceded far too much, I cannot doubt that both sections were influenced by a patriotic desire to preserve the integrity of the Union and the peace of the country. The Compromise was, at the time, eminently satisfactory to the South,—as well it might be, for the benefits she was to derive from it were positive and immediate, while those which were to result to the North, were remote and contingent. Still, because it averted seeming dangers, and involved a principle of conciliation [illegible] by the North; and for more than thirty years [illegible] commanded the respect and obedience of all sections and of all parties. Its repeal, therefore, has been very generally, and [illegible] regarded as a violation of good faith on the part of the South, and a proof that our generous confidence in its chivalrous honor had been misplaced. The great injustice of the transaction is aggravated by the fact, that the concession to Freedom was not withdrawn, until the consideration for which it had been granted had been fully enjoyed. Besides Missouri, Arkansas had been organized out of the territory, and admitted as a Slave State into the Union, and Slavery had taken possession of the whole of the territory south of the dividing parallel, before the compact was repudiated, and the law repealed.

By this act, all the Territory of the United States, with the exception of Oregon, is opened to the extension of Slavery. Against that extension, the State of New-York has always protested. In 1820, and in 1850, and whenever the subject has been presented for legislative action, she has asserted the right and the duty of that body which is charged by the Constitution with the responsibility of making "all needful rules and regulations" for the territory of the United States, to prohibit the extension of Slavery and the increase of its political power. The Missouri Compromise, which allowed its introduction into the Territory south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, was passed against her convictions of justice and of sound policy; but she has ever remained faithful to its provisions and hostile to its infringement or repeal. She had a right, therefore, to expect from other States equal fidelity to the compact which is involved; and she has a right, and it is her duty, to demand a restoration of the Missouri line, as one beyond which Slavery shall not be permitted to pass; or rather,—as required both by the Principle which called our Nation into being and by the law upon which it has attained its highest development,—the total exclusion of that anomalous institution from all territory under the jurisdiction of the General Government. We have no wish, nor do we claim the right, to interfere with Slavery in the States; but in no wise do we transcend our prerogative, as a member of the confederacy, when we insist that the Federal Government shall divest itself of all connection with, and all responsibility for, an institution so repugnant to the general sense of justice, and so hostile to the harmony and ultimate prosperity of the country. It cannot have escaped the notice of the attentive observer of our governmental policy, that it has, for many years, departed widely from that indicated by the founders of the Republic, viz.: the recognition of Slavery as an anomalous institution, repugnant to all their cherished ideas of the rights of men, and consequently to be localized, restricted to the narrowest possible limits, and gradually extirpated by the growth of those principles which form the basis of our political edifice. It was an evil day for both North and South when this policy was departed from, and the powers of the General Government were perverted to the extending and nationalizing of Slavery; to the upbuilding of an institution purely local in its character, at the expense of the interests of freedom, which should be regarded as dominant and universal. It is in just cause of complaint on the part of New-York, that discriminations should be made, in our National legislation, which tend to embarrass our industrial enterprises, and to deprive us of that relative political influence that of right belongs to us, by concessions to the Slave States, which neither comity nor sound statesmanship, nor a true regard for the interests of our country as a whole, can for a moment sanction. Thus have been engendered sectional divisions, and sectional interests have been stimulated into antagonism; and ill-feeling, unworthy of our fraternal character, engendered; all of which might have been avoided had the Federal Government adhered to its original policy, as good faith and justice to all demanded. However deeply the patriot may deplore the agitation growing out of the Slavery question, and the alienation of feeling consequent thereupon, it is in vain to expect that they can be allayed by any legislation that ignores the moral sentiment of our people, and ruptures long existing compacts; or by anything that falls short of restoring our Government to its original policy upon that question.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in expressing the belief that the peace and permanent welfare of the whole community, as well as the political rights of this State, demand the restoration of that prohibition of Slavery in Territories which was embodied in the Missouri Compromise, and repealed by Congress at the last session; and I recommend to the Legislature the adoption of such measures as may tend most effectually to the promotion of that result; to the protection of the political rights of the State against the further increase of Slave representation in either branch of Congress, and to the restoration of that [illegible] confidence and fraternal regard which are essential to the stability of the Union, upon which our respectability abroad and our domestic welfare must always largely depend.

There is much, in a review of the [illegible] of our State, to call forth thankfulness [illegible] and inspire large hopes for its future. Its destinies are, to some extent, committed to our hands. While endeavoring to discharge our respective duties, with constant reference to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, let us rely for aid upon Him who holds in His hands the destinies of nations and individuals, and, seeking His favor and guidance, secure the benediction pronounced upon that people whose God is the Lord.

ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1855. MYRON H. CLARK.

Message of the Governor of Missouri.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* of Dec. 29, publishes the following synopsis of the annual message of the Governor of Missouri. The document, says the *Intelligencer*, contains much interesting information set forth in a lucid style, and [illegible] is devoted to the further discussion of that much vexed, and, we had supposed, exhausted subject, the Nebraska bill.

The total amount received into the Treasury for the two years ending Oct. 1, 1854, is $[illegible]
The total amount expended for the same time is ... $[illegible] 74
The total balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1854 ... 354,859 [illegible]
The surplus revenue in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1856, is estimated at ... [illegible]

The Governor takes up the question of banking, and warmly advocates the extension of the charter of the present Bank; the increase of its capital to the full amount authorized by the Constitution. He also recommends such an amendment of the Constitution as will empower the General Assembly to take stock to any amount, or none at all, as it shall see best. In regard to the expediency of establishing branch Banks, the Governor expresses no opinion.

The subject of railroads is recommended to the General Assembly with the earnestness which its importance warrants. [illegible] ...

The Geological Survey of the State has proceeded successfully about half-way to completion; it is recommended that an additional [illegible] to ensure the happy termination of this work, and essential to the guidance of capital in the work of developing our national resources.

The management of the Penitentiary under the present system is commended as a complete revolution from the former deplorable state of affairs. [illegible] to the State beyond the raw material.

Praise is bestowed upon the management of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and Lunatic Asylum at Fulton; and also upon that of the Institution for the Education of the Blind at St. Louis.

It is recommended that the one-fourth of the general revenue of the State, now set apart by law for a school fund, be collected in future as a special tax. It is thought that this will enhance the solicitude of the people in the cause of education. [illegible] operation of the law, by which the whole fund is at present distributed among one-third of the Counties of the State, to the utter exclusion of the remaining two-thirds.

The Surveyor General has reported to the Land Office an additional quantity of [illegible] acres as belonging to Missouri, under the act of September [illegible]. These lands will be patented to the State, with the exception of 26,469 acres reclaimed by the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad.

The Governor urges the increase of salaries for the Governor and Judges. The Governor's salary should be raised, he thinks, to three thousand dollars. He condemns with reason the narrow policy which would cut down to starving point the salaries for offices of trust and honor, and exposes the demagogism of those who cry out that such salaries as the one he suggests are aristocratic in their nature. He recommends the reorganization of the Supreme Court, and alludes to a supposed defect in the law providing for the filling of vacancies.

Whilst advocating the Central Route to the Pacific Railroad, Gov. PRICE urges the construction of a line of telegraph and a daily mail across the Continent. He proposes the erection of forts at distances of [illegible] miles, and thinks that a regiment of a thousand United States troops garrisoned in these forts, might at once [illegible] of the Indians. The Governor recommends to the Legislature such action as will stimulate Congress to decisive measures in relation to these works.

The remainder of the message is devoted to a review of the arguments of the friends of the Nebraska bill, in which the Governor paints anti-slavery men in very dark colors indeed. At this time of day, it is rather late to reconsider the discussion of this question, and as there is absolutely nothing new in the Governor's argument, it is hardly worth while to do more than mention the fact.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

INAUGURATION OF THE MAYOR.

The Common Council and the City and County Officers Sworn In.

Organization of the two Boards of the Common Council.

A large number of citizens were in attendance at the City Hall on Monday in the hope to witness the inauguration of the newly elected Mayor, and to be present when the two branches of the City Legislature assumed their respective seats.

A large police force was present, and no more were admitted than could be comfortably accommodated.

The inauguration of Mayor Wood took place in the Mayor's office.

At 12 o'clock Mayor Westervelt announced that the time having arrived when his term of office expired, he would proceed to duly qualify his successor. Mr. Wood then stepped forward and received the oath of office from Mayor Westervelt. The oath is as follows:

You do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that you will faithfully discharge the duties of Mayor of the City of New-York to the best of your ability.

Mayor Wood then signed his oath of office, after which he received the numerous congratulations of his friends.

Board of Aldermen.

The members of the Board of Aldermen standing over and the newly elected members, assembled at the Chamber of the Board at 12 o'clock on Monday. The Board was called to order by D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk. Mayor Wood then took the Chair and proceeded to administer the oath of office to the following gentlemen, recently elected members of the Board:

Ward.		Ward.	
1	Josiah W. Brown.	13	John H. Briggs.
3	Samuel H. Moser.	15	Isaac O. Barker.
5	Henry R. Hoffmire.	17	Nathan C. Ely.
7	Charles Fox.	19	Anson Herrick.
9	Peter P. Voorhees.	21	George W. Varian.
11	Jas. R. Steers.		

Alderman Herrick then moved that the Board be temporarily organized by appointing Alderman James Kelly as temporary President.

Alderman Williamson moved to amend by substituting the name of Alderman Peter P. Voorhees, which was lost.

The original motion was then put and carried by a vote of 20 Ayes to 2 Nays.

Alderman Kelly then took the Chair.

Alderman Wakeman then moved that David T. Valentine, Esq., be declared reelected to the position of Clerk of the Board, which motion was carried unanimously.

Alderman Herrick then moved that the Board proceed to ballot for a permanent President of the Board, which motion was carried.

Aldermen Williamson and Herrick were appointed tellers.

On the first ballot the vote stood as follows:

Nathan C. Ely, (Whig)	10
Josiah W. Brown, (Hard)	8
Isaac O. Barker, (Whig)	4
Total	22

The President declared that there not being a majority for either of the candidates, there was no election.

A sharp discussion here ensued upon the decision of the Chair—Aldermen Wakeman and Lord contending that, except where a rule to the contrary was first laid down, the ordinary common law parliamentary rule that a plurality vote was sufficient to elect, must prevail. Aldermen Herrick, Drake, Howard, and others, contended that the usage of the Board had always been to elect a President by a majority of the votes of the Board.

An appeal from the decision of the Chair being taken, the Board decided to sustain the Chair by a vote of 12 Ayes to 10 Nays.

The Board then proceeded with the balloting. On the second and third ballots the vote stood the same as on the first. On the fourth ballot Alderman Barker was declared elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

The following was the vote:

N. C. Ely	9
Josiah W. Brown	1
Isaac O. Barker	12
Total	22

On motion the temporary President appointed Aldermen Ely and Brown a Committee to conduct the President to the Chair.

On taking his seat, President Barker made some introductory remarks.

On motion of Alderman Howard, the Clerks and Sergeant-at-arms were unanimously reelected to their respective positions.

On motion the Chair appointed Aldermen Voorhees and Howard a Committee so to announce the organization of the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Councilmen.

The following message of Mayor Wood was received by the Board and on motion was read:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: In assuming the duties of Chief Magistrate of this great City I am conscious of its responsibilities and requirements. I shall endeavor to supply my want of experience and knowledge by an entire devotion to the public interests, and hope, by a faithful discharge of my official trusts, to meet the approbation and receive the support of your Honorable Body and my fellow citizens.

The present is not an auspicious time to commence a new administration: it is beyond the ability of any man, exercising the duties of this office under the City charters, to give the people that government which appears to be so generally expected, and which is certainly so much required.

However we may differ as to the cause, there can be no doubt of a pervading dissatisfaction with the municipal affairs of this City; that this feeling exists, and that there are sufficient grounds for it, all must admit; whether it arises from defects in the fundamental laws or from improper local legislation, or from maladministration upon the part of those entrusted with the executive duties, are questions upon which there is diversity of opinion; in my judgment all of these are the causes.

The amended charter of 1830 was preferable to the present system. Admitting that it required modification, the subsequent amendments have but increased the difficulties.

The allegation that it was inadequate to the increased size and wants of the City, was in my opinion entirely without foundation.

The Constitution of the United States is as applicable to the present greatness of the Republic as it was to the Federal Union at the time of its adoption. Had amendments been made to it at the instance of every party or statesman who deemed it insufficient, we should have fallen to the same condition as a nation that this City has as a corporation.

The mistake in disturbing the charter of 1830, was not only in the alterations effected, but also in the introduction of an uneasy spirit in the people, who, by continual application to state legislation, have been taught to look to foreign remedies for domestic abuses.

Thus have we transferred to Albany much that could have been better cared for among ourselves; forgetting the old republican maxim, that no power should be delegated which can be exercised by the people themselves. This principle should never be forgotten. It was faithfully adhered to by the framers of the national constitution. In all countries and in all ages, the wisest caution has been observed in granting to representatives the right of even ordinary legislation.

We should not present the first instance in which a people voluntarily surrender the power to form the organic laws, yielding that highest of all prerogatives to men who owe us no responsibility, are not chosen by our suffrages, who are foreign to our interests, do not understand our wants, and who, consequently, are liable to become the tools of designing men, having selfish or corrupt objects of their own to obtain.

Amendments to the charter of 1830, have, one after another, been adopted at Albany, until now, we are administering the government by portions of six different charters, which create nine Executive Departments, having undefined, doubtful, and conflicting powers, with heads elected by the people, each amenable to the sovereign, and independent of the others, of the Mayor, or of any other authority; and beyond the reach of any, except that of impeachment by the Common Council, which never has been, and probably never will be exercised.

This irresponsibility has been productive of extravagance in expenditure, and negligence in the execution of the ordinances.

Thus, in the attempts to remedy defects by foreign aid, which could have been accomplished at home, we have fastened upon ourselves a complicated, many-headed, ill-shaped and uncontrollable monster, which has now, in its operation, developed its worst characteristics.

So far as my own duties are defined, I feel some embarrassment. Even coordinate powers with the several executive departments are denied to me in some quarters; and the fact that my predecessors, under the new charters, have not attempted their exercise, is relied upon as sustaining this position.

Without desiring to question the wisdom of those who have preceded me in this office, I must be permitted to construe my powers and duties as I understand them. Restricted as the prerogatives of the Mayor have been by almost every legislative act appertaining to the Government of this City, for several years, still there is sufficient left to instill more energy into the administration than now exists, and to hold at least a supervisory check over the whole City Government.

It is true, that though ostensibly head of the Police Department, he is not so practically, in the essential elements of authority, that of controlling the retention or removal of his own subordinates. The Chief of Police is made independent of the Mayor, that officer having been appointed "during good behavior," by the late Mayor and Board of Commissioners, under the law of 1853, which they construed to give that authority. He cannot, either, appoint or remove the humblest subordinate in the service, nor make the rules and regulations for its governance. Of those requisites of power, so necessary to make an efficient police corps, he is by law deprived. Discipline can only be obtained and maintained by the firm hand of unrestricted power; besides, it is wrong in principle to make any public officer responsible for the acts of subordinates, who are placed beyond his individual power to remove.

These are some of the evils arising from the frequent application to State legislation for this City. Instead of a simple form of Government, easily understood, the power of its officers so well defined that there could be no conflict or misunderstanding, we have one full of the objections referred to.

It is not my purpose, at this time, to indicate a substitute, though I cannot omit to add my belief, that the most perfect form of government was that adopted by the framers of the Federal Constitution. Its clear and simple provisions are equally applicable to municipal corporations, or to a nation of a hundred millions. The Mayor should be to the City, what the President is to the General Government. There should be corresponding executive departments, with heads selected by the Mayor, (subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen,) who should have entire control, and be, himself, responsible to the people. The Mayor and Heads of Departments should meet in council, and have a general uniformity of action and coöperation with each other, in carrying out the laws and preserving the general interests of the City. Over the whole should govern the Chief Magistrate; he should have the one-man power, which history teaches is the least dangerous, and the most positive for good.

Certainly we have suffered more from legislative assumptions, or misconduct of subordinates in authority, than from the tyranny or corruption of a chief ruler.

Precedent shows there is safety in the latter, not only in the exercise of authority for the public weal, but as a barrier against the wrong doings of the former. The stronger the head the more healthy the body; but if strength is taken away by diverting it to a multitude of heads, the whole becomes enervated, and unable to discharge its functions.

Concentration, with ample power, insures efficiency, because it creates one high responsible authority. Decentralization is subversive of all good Executive Government.

The want of concentration has been the prime cause of the immense load of taxation which we now bear. To compare the relative taxation per individual, under the charter of 1830, and that now existing, will prove this assertion.

In 1842, the amount raised by tax for the support of the City Government, was one million seven hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-nine cents; whereas, in 1853, it was five millions sixty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-nine cents, and this year it is nearly six millions; a startling increase. Need you be told that this addition of two hundred and fifty per cent., is the result of either corruption or wasteful extravagance, the natural consequence of irresponsibility?

And here let me diverge to remark that to tolerate profligate outlays of the public money, while nearly one-tenth of our whole population are in want of the necessaries of life, is as shocking to humanity as it is injustice to a large and valuable class of our suffering fellow-citizens.

Surely we are admonished, that if this rate of taxation be continued, more of it should be devoted to the relief of the poor, whose industry bears most of its burdens, and who are now ringing into our ears their cries of distress. Labor was never so depressed as now. Employment is almost entirely cut off, and if procured, its remuneration is totally inadequate, owing to the high price of articles of subsistence. The prices of labor and of food bear no relative equality.

In ordinary times of general prosperity capital possesses advantages over labor.

Capital can always protect itself, and it is only at periods of inflation, when capital is directed to speculation in the products of labor, that the operative is appreciated, and his industry rewarded by competent compensation.

But now, when capital either timidly retreats, through fear, to the bank vaults, or is diverted to the oppression, for gain, of those who employ labor, his condition is sad enough. Does it not behoove us not only individually, but in our corporate capacity, to throw ourselves boldly forward to his relief?

This is the time to remember the poor!

Do we not owe industry everything? It is its products that has built up this great City.

Do not let us be ungrateful as well as inhumane. Do not let it be said that labor, which produces everything, gets nothing, and dies of hunger in our midst, while capital, which produces nothing, gets everything, and pampers in luxury and plenty.

It is our duty to take and administer this government under the charters and laws as we find them, until a change is effected for the better. Valuable improvements can now be made, notwithstanding these objections to the system. All the evils of which the people complain are not chargeable to wrong legislation. If the Common Council will be more cautious in the passage of ordinances, especially those involving disbursements of money, holding fast to the purse-strings as against the harpies, who for many years have hovered around the chambers; and if the Executive Bureaux will coöperate with me in the rigid enforcement of the laws, and particularly in restraining expense, and exacting a faithful performance of every contract, we may do much towards removing the present discontent.

Most assuredly the people pay enough for the better administration of their public affairs; and it has never appeared to me that they were unreasonable in their requirements.

They ask public order—the suppression of crime and vice—clean streets—the removal of nuisances and abolition of abuses—a restriction of taxation to the absolute wants of an economically administered government, and a prompt execution of the laws and ordinances. Let us endeavor to meet their expectations.

For myself, I desire to announce here, upon the threshold, that, as I understand and comprehend my duties and prerogatives, they leave me no alternative, without dishonor, but to assume a general control over the whole City Government, so far as protecting its municipal interests may demand it. I shall not hesitate to exercise even doubtful powers, when the honor or the interest of the public is abused.

The public good will be sufficient warrant to insure my action. Under this law I shall proceed, not doubting your concurrence and the support of the people, for whom the responsibility is assumed.

I have purposely omitted in this communication the usual recommendations and references to the affairs of the City. There are many prominent topics to which I will allude in another communication, to be made as soon as your body is organized and ready for business. I shall then make recommendations, which, if carried out, will reform many abuses, reduce the expenditure, and increase the revenue, without increased taxation. In the meantime, the usual annual reports will be made from the several departments, to which I ask your special attention.

With a hearty desire that in our separate spheres we may conduct the affairs of the City so as to merit a continuance of its greatness, and with confidence in the ability and devotion to the popular will which influences the several members of your honorable body, I commend its deliberations to the protection of that All-wise Providence, which will, no doubt, so conduct its councils, as to insure the prosperity and well-being of the whole community.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Jan. 1, 1855.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

Board of Councilmen.

The newly elected Board of Councilmen convened on Monday at 12 M. at the Chamber of the Board, City Hall. Fernando Wood, newly elected Mayor of the City, took the chairman's seat and proceeded to administer the oath of office. The Clerk called the roll and the members were duly sworn—ten at a time. The Mayor read the oath as follows: "You do severally swear, that you will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that you will faithfully discharge the duties of Councilmen of this City according to your best abilities."

COUNCILMEN ELECTED.

Ward.	Dist.	
I.	1	Henry Smith, W.
	2	Charles Gannon, H.
II.	3	Gideon Clifton, W.
III.	4	William H. Bear, W.
IV.	5	(Tied.)
	6	Barthomew Haly, H.
	7	Andrew Cusack, H.
V.	8	Joseph A. Jackson, W.
	9	George A. Barney, W.
	10	Peter M. Schenck, H. and K. N.
VI.	11	John Clancy, H.
	12	Michael C. Donoho, H.
	13	James R. Kerrigan, H.
VII.	14	Erastus W. Brown, W.
	15	John G. Seely, S. and H.
	16	Orlando Gray, Fusion.
VIII.	17	Horatio N. Wild, W. and K. N.
	18	David Coleman, W. and K. N.
	19	Thomas B. Kidder, W. and K. N.
	20	E. Wainwright, S.
IX.	21	H. P. See, R.
	22	Charles J. Holden, R.
	23	O. S. Hoopes, R.
	24	Alfred Brush, R. and S.
X.	25	Horatio Reed, R. and W.
	26	Joel W. Mason, W.
	27	Jonathan Pierce, R. and S.
	28	William Taylor, R.
XI.	29	Thomas O. Van Cott, W.
	30	Thomas Prentiss, K. N.
	31	G. M. Ridder, R. & K. N.
	32	John Hart, S.
XIII.	33	William Floyd, W.
	34	Edward F. McConnell, H.
	35	Thomas Cooper, H.
XIV.	36	P. Barnes, H.
	37	Thomas Farren, S.
	38	Henry S. Bedwin, S.
XV.	39	Wm. M. Vermilye, W. & K. N.
	40	Otis D. Swan, W.
	41	J. W. Brett, W.
XVI.	42	J. W. Kennedy, W.
	43	Jacob S. Moore, R. & K. N.
	44	Thomas Dunlap, S.
	45	S. M. Hustead, W. & R.
XVII.	46	J. W. Van Riper, W.
	47	Benjamin F. Pinckney, W.
	48	A. Lamberson, W.
	49	William Truslow, W.
	50	(Tied.)
XX.	51	J. T. Courtenove, W. & K. N.
	52	Francis M. Curry, W. & K. N.
	53	Daniel D. Conover, W. & K. N.
XXI.	54	J. Wheeler, R. & K. N.
	55	Charles H. Haswell, R. & S.
XVIII.	56	William M. Baxter, R. & W.
	57	Frederick E. Mather, R. & W.
XIX.	58	Bryan McCahill, S.
XXII.	59	J. C. Wendell, R. & K. N.
XII.	60	George W. Jenkins, W.

Councilman Clancy moved that William M. Vermilye, of the Thirty-ninth District, be chosen President *pro tem.* of the Board. An amendment was offered to substitute the name of Horatio Reed, of the Twenty-fifth District. On the vote being taken Mr. Reed received 25 votes and Mr. Vermilye 28. Mr. Vermilye was therefore declared elected, and with usual form was conducted to the Chair.

Councilman Pinckney moved that the Board proceed to the election of a permanent President, and that thirty-one votes constitute an election.

Councilman Barney thought that the Board before proceeding to any election, should resolve upon the adoption of some temporary rules of government.

Councilman Gray offered an amendment that thirty votes constitute a choice.

Councilman Pinckney's motion prevailed. The Chairman appointed Councilman Barney and Clancy, Tellers.

The following vote was declared:

Daniel D. Conover	32	Blank	1
Frederick E. Mather	20		
William V. Vermilye	4	Total	57

Councilman Conover was declared elected. Councilman Jackson, Schenck and Pinckney were appointed by the Chair a Committee to conduct the President to his seat.

On taking his seat President Conover said:

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen: I thank you for the honor you have conferred, in having made choice of me to preside over your body during the ensuing year. It shall be my endeavor to discharge the duties placed upon me to the best of my abilities. I hope you may not be disappointed in the choice you have made, and that at the expiration of the year, those who preferred that some other should occupy my place, will not regret my having become an incumbent of the position which I now assume.

A great many of us have met in the last Board; some come here for the first time. The Board of the year just ended has had to labor under many difficulties. With few exceptions, none had ever been members of a legislative body before, and still a large amount of business in this term has been transacted. Gentlemen, I repeat, it shall be my effort to discharge my duties faithfully, impartially and justly.

On motion, the Board proceeded to an election of Clerk for the ensuing year. On the first ballot Charles F. McClenaghan, Esq., was reelected without a dissenting vote.

On balloting for a Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Slidell, the former incumbent, received the unanimous vote.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen was announced, declaring their organization and readiness to receive communications.

The following Committees were appointed by the President to wait on the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to announce their organization and readiness to receive any communication it might be their pleasure to forward to their body: Councilmen Gray, Ridder, Reed, Vermilye and Mather, the Committee to wait on the Mayor; Councilmen Haswell, Pinckney, Brush, Holden and Brown, the Committee to wait on the Board of Aldermen.

On a ballot for Deputy Clerk for the ensuing year, John A. Towle received 37 votes, and George H. Raymond 21. Mr. Towle was declared elected.

The Message of the Mayor was received and read by the Clerk. On motion, the same was ordered on file and a thousand copies printed for distribution.

Adjourned till Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Official Proceedings at the County Clerk's Office.

On New-Year's morning Mr. Richard B. Connolly, the County Clerk, was at his post to administer the oath of office to the newly-elected District-Attorney, City Judge, Recorder, and other recently-elected officials.

The following gentlemen were present at the Clerk's office, and severally subscribed their names to the customary oath of office:

District Attorney.—A. Oakey Hall.
Recorder.—James A. Smith, Jr.
City Judge.—Sidney H. Stuart.
Surrogate.—Alexander W. Bradford.
Register.—John J. Doane.
Police Justices.—Matthew T. Brennan, Second Judicial District; Michael Connolly, Seventh Judicial District; William S. Davison, Eighth Judicial District.
Civil Justice.—Thomas Pearson, Seventh Judicial District.

CITY OFFICERS.

The incumbents of the offices of Governor of the Almshouse and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps are designated by the statute as "City Officers," consequently they are sworn in by the Chief Magistrate of our City. Mayor Wood accordingly administered the usual oath to the following officials:

Governors of the Almshouse.—Joseph S. Taylor, (Whig and Native;) Daniel F. Tiemann, (Hard-Shell.)

Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.—Joseph E. Ebling, (Know-Nothing.)

The Ten Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse held their first regular meeting of the year yesterday afternoon. The newly elected Governors, Tiemann and Taylor, appeared and took their seats. Governors Draper, West, Duke, Dugro, Smith and Henry were also present. On motion, Governor Smith was appointed temporary Chairman, after which the Board proceeded to the election of a President and a Secretary for the ensuing year. Governors Duke and ——— were appointed tellers. On the first ballot for President, Governor Draper received 7 votes and Governor Townsend 1, whereupon Governor Draper rose and declined the office to which he had been chosen for the sixth time. He alluded to his long connexion with the Board as its presiding officer, and to the uniform kindness and courtesy which had characterized the intercourse of all its members, past and present, with him and with each other. He felt satisfied that the Board had proved faithful to its trust, and its peculiar plan so eminently successful, that similar Boards were about to be established in the neighboring cities.

The Board then proceeded to ballot again for President, and Governor Isaac B. Townsend having received all the votes cast, (eight) was declared elected.

Governor Duke was then, on the first ballot, unanimously elected Secretary of the Board.

The Secretary elect briefly thanked the Board for the honor done him.

Governor West, in a few remarks highly eulogistic of Governor Draper as a citizen, a Governor and presiding officer, moved for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are hereby tendered our late President, Simeon Draper, Esq., for the able, faithful and impartial manner in which the duties pertaining to the station he so satisfactorily filled, have been discharged by him.

Gov. Duke took great pleasure in seconding the motion, and bore evidence to the faithfulness and unceasing devotion with which the late President had discharged his duties as a Governor.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A communication was received from the Warden of the Alms-House, calling attention to the present over-crowded condition of that Institution. The subject was referred to a special Committee, consisting of Governors Henry, Tiemann, and Taylor.

A letter was received and read from Mayor Wood, asking to be furnished with copies of specifications and statements of such contracts now on file in, and made by, the Department, which are in course of being performed, or have not been commenced, with such information in relation thereto as might enable him to comprehend the obligation of the City and of the contractor in every instance.

Governor West said the Department was ever open to the inspection of the Mayor, or of such others as might desire information in relation thereto, but he did not believe the Board was compelled to furnish copies of their contracts to the Mayor, or any other; he feared that the granting of the Mayor's request would lead to other similar requests, which might eventually be construed into a legal right.

Governor Tiemann thought the Mayor had a perfect right, as head of the City Government, to ask for and receive the information desired.

After some further debate the subject, on motion of Governor West, was referred to the Corporation Attorney for his opinion as to the legal regulations existing between the Mayor and the Board.

The requisition gives 6,728 as the number of inmates in the different institutions.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Organization of the Common Council of the Consolidated City of Brooklyn.

The members of the new Common Council elected under the charter of the consolidated city, assembled at the City Hall at 10½ A. M., Monday, Jan. 1, to organize.

LIST OF ALDERMEN.

The following is a correct list of the Aldermen of Brooklyn, elected under the Charter of Consolidation:

Ward.		
1	John Carhart,	George L. Bennett.
2	Edward Pell,	D. T. Leverich.
3	Daniel P. Barnard,	Benj. F. Wardwell.
4	Charles C. Fowler,	J. E. Oakley.
5	W. W. Gardiner,	R. M. Whiting.
6	A. E. Masters,	Albert B. Capwell.
7	C. N. Atwater,	Alden S. Crowell.
8	Cornelius Bennett,	John V. Bergen.
9	W. T. Mills,	W. H. Campbell.
10	J. G. Clayton,	Smith Faucher.
11	Edward T. Backhouse,	Wm. W. Walsh.
12	Timothy Bannon,	Thos. Mulcahy.
13	E. H. Huntley,	Jared Sparks.
14	John Linsky,	George W. Baker.
15	A. Cunningham,	Thos. Eames.
16	John Marrs,	Edwin S. Ralph.
17	E. S. Blank,	Job Davis.
18	G. M. Troutman,	D. Lyster.

The hall was crowded to excess by citizens, who manifested much interest in the proceedings.

Alden S. Crowell, of the Seventh Ward, was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*, when the roll was called and all the members answered to their names as being present.

A Committee of three was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Board, which were subsequently reported and adopted.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for a President, which resulted in the choice of Daniel P. Barnard, Esq., of the Third Ward, by a vote of 20 to 16.

Alderman Barnard was escorted to the President's Chair, when he addressed the Board; after which a Committee of two was appointed to wait upon his Honor Mayor Lambert, and inform him that the Board was ready to receive any communication from him. Soon after Mayor Hall appeared and read his Message.

MESSAGE OF MAYOR HALL.

After briefly adverting to the fact of his having been called nearly twenty-one years since to preside over the municipal affairs of Brooklyn, when with a population of 20,000 she first assumed the dignity of a city, Mayor Hall began his message by instituting a detailed comparison between Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick, at the period alluded to and the same at present as included under one incorporate limit of the city of Brooklyn, 1855. Brooklyn, when first arrived to the majesty of an incorporated city, he stated, had but two Ferries, two Banks, two Insurance Companies, one Savings Bank, fifteen Churches and three Public Schools. There was no daily paper. The assessed value of the taxable property was $7,[illegible], of which $[illegible] consisted of real estate. Williamsburg, he said, was only a hamlet, and Bushwick a more thinly settled township. On the 1st of January, 1855, Bushwick embraced two villages, with a population of 7,000—Williamsburg contained nearly 50,000 inhabitants, while the population of Brooklyn has advanced to 145,000—the three consolidated into one Municipal Corporation, forming, as the message declared, the second city in the Empire State. To show still further the comparison, the message proceeds from this point to give, with exceeding minuteness, statements of the present superficial area of the city limits—the number of buildings, the number of streets, the length of gas-pipes and lamps attached, the sewers constructed, the aggregate miles of City Railroad, public parks, cemeteries, churches, schools, charitable institutions, newspapers, banks, ferries, manufactories, ship-building, &c. The assessed value of taxable property, as estimated within the past year, he gives as follows:

Brooklyn real estate	$64,[illegible]
Brooklyn personal property	5,164,881
Williamsburg real estate	11,[illegible]
Williamsburg personal property	1,414,[illegible]
Bushwick real estate	3,106,[illegible]
Bushwick personal property	109,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

With the advanced progress thus shown, and the great natural and local advantages possessed by Brooklyn, the message thought no limit could be set to the future greatness and extent of the city.

The message now proceeds at great length to discuss the prominent topics connected with the laws, finances, and matters of general improvement and interest pertaining to the Municipal Government.

Early publication of the new charter, and ordinances passed under it, was first recommended. This was to obviate confusion, especially in Williamsburg and Bushwick, as since the operation of the new charter all previous ordinances passed under their separate Governments were extinct. A too thorough acquaintance, it was urged, could not be had with the laws, either by the governing or governed.

An entire radical change was deemed necessary in the Police Department. Partisan influence should never induce to an appointment to the police; but fitness for the place and integrity of the candidate alone be consulted. A plan to remedy existing evils in this Department, the Message stated, would at an early day be submitted, with a view to its presentation to the State Legislature.

The Fire Department in its fundamental organization was pronounced judicious. The power invested in the Municipal Government to determine the fire companies and their members, with right of disbandment or ejection, was declared as best conducive to order and the formation of proper companies, to whom property and life could safely be entrusted. It was feared, however, that many unworthy and disorderly members were becoming enrolled in the different companies. Strict scrutiny, therefore, into the character and qualifications of those elected to the department, was insisted upon as in the highest degree imperative.

On the question of Public Health, the Message stated that the mortality of the year had been large. The adoption of more stringent measures than those at present in force was recommended, against permitting any ingress whatever of cattle and swine in the City.

The Liquor Question was dwelt upon at some length. The consumption of spirituous drinks was declared on the increase. Aside from the ultimate hope of a Maine Law, the present municipal regulations touching the traffic, the Message declared, were sufficient to lessen materially the traffic, and the multiplied ruinous results growing out of it, if only made efficient by proper and legitimate enforcement.

No determinate statement was given of the financial condition of the city, as the accounts of the several departments required to be given by the Charter had not been made up. Recommendation, however, was made for the immediate appointment of the Committee prescribed by the Charter to investigate into the extent of the property, assets and debts of the different sections within the corporate limits.

Attention was but briefly called to the subject of ferry and water rights. Building proper and efficient piers along the extended water front of the City limits was recommended.

After alluding to some city lawsuits pending in Williamsburg, arising mainly out of street proceedings, and recommending the propriety of applying to the Legislature for authority to correct the same, the subject of the introduction of water into the city was discussed upon at considerable length. There was no doubt but that the city would be supplied sooner or later. No plan however was suggested, nor any estimates given. The message expressed itself adverse to any plan which should vest the control of the moneys to be raised in the Common Council, or any person or body of its appointing. An entirely independent commission, it urged, should be raised to carry out such an important work. No unnecessary delay, it stated, should interfere to prevent the speediest possible completion of an enterprise so important to the growth and interest of the city.

The condition of the streets, embracing contracts for grading and general cleanliness of the same, formed the concluding subject of the Message. Where contracts for grading had been inefficiently performed, through incapacity, neglect or otherwise, it was recommended to proceed at once against the parties and their sureties. As the cleaning of the streets, with the necessary repairing of wells and pumps, by the charter had been vested in the Aldermen, each in their own Ward respectively, the Message expressed the hope that, aside from the lofty considerations of public health, they would sufficiently regard popular feeling and interest in their respective Wards to admit no failure on their part of right and extended discharge of duty in the matter assigned.

Mayor Hall closed his Message with a brief reviewal of the different successful transfers embraced under their municipal Governments. He urged the duty of effort and the faithful discharge of the public trusts.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business the Board adjourned to Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last Saturday, at 5 P. M., at the Hall of the Board, Erastus C. Benedict, Esq., President, in the chair. This being the final meeting of the year and the closing term of membership of many attached to the Board, an unusual amount of business was transacted. The annual reports of the various departments of the Board were in order, and duly presented.

The thirteenth annual report of the City Superintendent was first submitted. It was a lengthy and interesting document, giving in detail the condition and prospects of the different Ward schools of the City, and replete throughout with suggestions bearing upon educational interests and progress. Ample provision, the report stated, had been made for the education of every child in New-York. With the public sanction, nearly one million of money annually was expended for this purpose. The responsibilities of the Board, in the mighty interests entrusted to them, the Superintendent thought, in the character and solemnity of the trust, next to the sacred office, the very highest that could be commissioned to man. The Normal Schools, Evening Schools and the Free Academy were carefully reviewed in the report. As completing the complement of Normal Schools, a school expressly for those wishing to fit themselves for the profession of teaching was strongly urged by the Superintendent. An extension in the number of Evening Schools was recommended as judicious. The Free Academy was declared to have amply vindicated the wisdom which dictated it. The same principle underlying its formation, the same outline of studies and discipline, the Superintendent thought, should be extended to such of the female pupils of the Grammar Schools as desired it. An extended dissertation as to the course of studies best adapted to carry out the idea of a complete education concluded the report. Enlarged comprehensive views, it stated, were beginning to show themselves, and it was beginning to be seen, that man's high moral nature needed education and discipline as well as his intellectual being. Without such education the finest issues and noblest capabilities were untouched and undeveloped. The report went on to show what would be the development of a complete system of education, as recommended, in its effect upon all the departments of human effort, and even as affecting the very vitals of the State.

The importance of making education practical was dwelt upon at some length. The predominant trait or genius, the trade or occupation or profession should be consulted. For one mind the arts of painting, statuary, music, or machinery possess engrossing attractions; for another, the pursuits of statesmanship, legislation and political economy possess inestimable charms; while another would choose the more quiet field of literature and science. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Executive Committee on Evening Schools next presented their annual report. It was likewise a voluminous document, and set forth the advantages of evening schools, and their high importance as one of the subordinate branches of public instruction. A large number of instances were cited, showing the effect of even the limited education afforded, in the fact that the intelligent workingman was not only a better workman but could and would earn more than the uneducated laborer. The report showed marked increase in attendance and interest. The whole number of evening schools were 23, 16 for males and 7 for females. Two colored schools were also in operation. The attendance of pupils for less than one month were 4,187; over one month and less than two months, 2,673; over two months and less than three months, 2,[illegible]; attendance full term, 2,[illegible]. The whole number of scholars registered in 1853, was 9,[illegible]; in 1854, 12,012, making a gain over the previous year, of 2,[illegible]. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed under the direction of the Committee.

The annual report of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools, was presented. It stated there were now three Normal Schools in the City—one male, one female, and one colored school. The male school shows on its register forty-five pupils, and the regular attendance twenty-five. The female school is in a much more flourishing condition—the whole number of pupils being over six hundred, and the attendance five hundred. At the examination last Spring, seventy-nine of these were awarded diplomas. The colored school shows on its register twenty and sixteen regular attendance. The report expressed the hope that this department of public instruction would receive a larger share of the Board's attention than formerly. The report was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Education to the Regents of the University of New-York, was read, giving full details of the operations and present state of the Free Academy. The number of students attached to the Academy at the close of the year just ended, is 372. The number in attendance during the year, 532. The document was ordered to be properly authenticated, and a copy presented to the Common Council. Also ordered to be printed.

The following reports were adopted: Of Committee on Sites and School-houses to authorize the school officers of the Twentieth Ward to make the necessary repairs and additions to the school in Twenty-eighth-street; of the Finance Committee in favor of appropriating $2,600 for extra repairs on Ward School No. 48.

A letter was read from Hon. L. Stuart, Esq., asking the acceptance by the Board of Powell's portrait of De Witt Clinton, the first President of the Public School Board, and which is now on exhibition at Mr. Powell's studio. The communication also suggested that a portrait of Mr. Trimble, the last President of the Board, be also placed in the Hall of the Board of Education.

On motion the communication and portrait were unanimously accepted with thanks, including the suggestion in relation to the portrait of Mr. Trimble. On motion of Mr. Phillips, of the Eighth Ward, the Board unanimously decided to place the portrait of the retiring President of the Board of Education, Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, at the time of the union of the Public School Society with the Ward Schools in 1853.

[The above named portraits are complimentary tributes from friends of education, and members of the Public School Society, and the Board of Education, paid for by private subscription.]

Mr. Winthrop, with a few brief and appropriate remarks, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:

That the cordial and sincere thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to Hon. Erastus C. Benedict for the uniform courtesy, dignity, impartiality and marked ability with which he has administered the office of President, and that the members desire in this public manner to express the high sense they entertain of the eminent service he has rendered during a series of years to the cause of public instruction.

The president briefly responded, in terms and sentiments befitting the occasion. In conclusion, he expressed the entire conviction that although his own connection with the ward, and that of many others that night dissolved, that their interests still in the cause of human learning and progress would continue undiminished.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. Phillips, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The term of service for which the fifteen members selected by the late Public School Society at the time of its consolidation with the common schools of the City is about to expire, and thus terminate the last provision of law in connection with that venerated institution; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Education elected by the people acknowledge the zealous and faithful manner with which the appointees of the late Public School Society have discharged the trust confided to them as Commissioners of Common Schools, and part with them with deep regret for our loss and that of the public service.

Messrs. Collins, Cooper, and others, briefly replied, expressing regret that their connection with the Board of Education, as a corporate body, had ceased, and gratitude at the consolidation of interest and aim that had been effected between themselves and the other members of the board.

A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Gilbert and his assistants for the very efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties as clerks of the board; after which the board adjourned, to meet the 10th inst., at the same place.

Probable Murder and Suicide.

On Monday night a serious case of shooting took place in the Eighth Ward, which will probably result in the loss of two lives. It seems a party of men were gambling at a table with dice in the groggery of two men named Pitts, corner of Grand and Laurens streets, and during the early part of the evening a dispute arose between two of the party, named Joseph Hall and Michael O'Brien, concerning a one dollar note, which was put up on the board by Hall to take out a shilling. The owner of the bill insisted that seven shillings was due him from the pool, while O'Brien, who had charge of the money, denied it and refused to pay over. It is stated that Hall deliberately pulled from his pocket a revolver and remarked to O'Brien, "Come, now, pay seven shillings or I'll shoot." Meanwhile the other players at the table became alarmed, and as they were making their exit Hall fired at O'Brien, and a ball entered his left shoulder, shattering the flesh in a horrible manner. Hall was not contented with one shot at his antagonist, but fired again, and the contents of the pistol entered his abdomen near the groin, inflicting a most frightful wound. Notwithstanding these severe injuries, O'Brien attempted to crawl out of the door, when he was shot the third time by Hall. Hall found himself left alone, and upon a moment's reflection, thinking he had committed the crime of murder, resolved to destroy himself, and at once placed the muzzle of a loaded barrel of the same revolver at the side of his face and fired. The jaw was blown off, and as the ball glanced upwards it lodged somewhere in the head, and has not been discovered. He was immediately conveyed to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where he received medical attendance, but the location of the ball was not traced. In the meantime the sufferer, O'Brien, was carried to the New-York Hospital, where his wounds were dressed by a surgeon. In consequence of the prostrate condition of the patient, the surgeons did not venture to probe the wounds or prosecute the search for the balls that are in his body. He has but little prospect of recovery, as inflammation will probably take place.

Murder of a Wife by her Husband.

Another horrible murder was perpetrated in our City on Monday night, the particulars of which are as follows: A man named Thos. Hammond, having a wife and two children, has resided several months at No. 34 Trinity-place. Of late they lived in a very unhappy state, on account, as is alleged, of the ill-nature of the husband, he having been constant in his abuse to his wife, occasionally beating and kicking her in a shameful manner. On New-Year's night, Hammond went home in a beastly state of intoxication, and commenced abusing his wife. At length he became greatly enraged, seized his wife by the hair of her head and struck her a fatal blow near the temple. The victim fell to the floor a corpse, and as the murderer was making his escape some of the neighbors came into the premises and fortunately secured him. Information of the sad affair was received at the Coroner's office yesterday morning.

Robbery.

At the watch returns of Saturday morning, before Judge Osborne, a young man named William Layton was arraigned upon a charge of committing a robbery upon a German named Charles Shulpe, on Friday night. The prisoner, Layton, demanded his money, and not receiving a favorable answer, knocked the complainant down, and forcibly took from his possession a gold ring, valued at $3, which he carried off. The prisoner, on his examination, stated that he was a native of Cape May, and a seaman by occupation. In answer to the charge preferred against him he said, "I am not guilty. I was drunk at the time." The magistrate fully committed him for trial at the ensuing term of the Court of General Sessions.

New-Year's on the Islands.

The festivities and enjoyments consequent on the advent of New-Year's day were not confined to the residents of this City. The boys on Randall's Island, too, had a good time, through the kind consideration of their Governors. Their dinner was more inviting, their tasks shorter and easier, and their recreations more lengthy than usual. The children were likewise much pleased and instructed by a beautiful model of Mount Vernon, exhibited to them by Mr. Yale, who, together with Governor Draper, took advantage of the occasion to instruct the young auditors in the truths taught in the life of the "Father of his Country."

Several of the Commissioners of Emigration paid a visit to Ward's Island, where they spent some time, and testified their approbation of the conduct of their employés. The unfortunate inmates of the Island were not forgotten: some delicacies were distributed among them, for which they appeared duly happy.

The inmates of the other institutions were treated to a little better fare than usual, reminding them that New-Year's Day had come again.

Fires.

There were several false alarms of fire on Monday night. A carpenter's shop, corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh street, was set on fire about 9 o'clock. It was damaged about $[illegible]. There was no insurance on the building.

Another fire broke out about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning in an Italian boarding-house, No. 166 Spring-street. The building was badly damaged before the flames were extinguished.

☞ We are requested to state that [illegible] Lecompte, of the Empire Works, left his home at 6 o'clock P. M. 29th ult., since which his friends have not seen him. Any information relative to him after that time will be gratefully received and liberally rewarded by his brother, Wm. F. Lecompte, No. 6 Merchant's Exchange, or Thomas J. [illegible], Empire Works, foot of East Twenty-fifth street.

☞ When the *Atlantic* left Liverpool a rumor was current that some disaster had befallen the ship *James Baines*, which had sailed a few days previously with 700 emigrants for Australia. At the latest moment, however, our Liverpool correspondent ascertained that the rumor was without foundation.

Ice in the River.—There were large quantities of drift ice in the rivers yesterday. The ship *Rose Standish*, for Salinas Bay, and a British brig at anchor in the North River, were carried down abreast of Staten Island by it.

COURT CALENDAR....Wednesday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 14, 6, 7, 8, 10 to 15.

Supreme Court Circuit.—Nos. [illegible].

Supreme Court Special Term.—Nos. [illegible].

Superior Court.—Nos. [illegible].

Common Pleas.—Nos. 17 to 30, 6.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS....Jan. 2.

This Court met *pro forma* yesterday for the purpose of organization and polling the Grand Jury. The Court-room being under repair, no other business was done, and the Court took a "recess" till Thursday at 11 A. M.

LONG ISLAND.

Murderous Attempt.

About 9 o'clock on Sunday night some unknown men attempted to shoot a young woman, Mrs. Daniel Raynor, residing at No. 30 North Second-street, Williamsburg. Mrs. R. was sitting in front of a window, when she was startled by a loud report of fire-arms, and on looking out, discovered two men running away, and also that a bullet had passed through the pane of glass and lodged against the wall of the room. The affair is enveloped in mystery.

Burglaries.

The residence of D. M. Fimbre, corner of Degraw-street and Cheever-place, was entered Monday evening by burglars, and a large quantity of jewelry, silver ware, &c., stolen, to the value of $400.

House No. 175 Clinton-street was entered about 1 o'clock on Monday and robbed of about $400 worth of property, consisting of jewelry, clothing, &c.

City Court of Brooklyn.

The January term of this Court was opened on Monday, Mayor Hall presiding, and Supervisors Jacob B. Stevens and W. E. Caldwell, in compliance with the Charter, after which the Court was adjourned for one week.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1855.

Congressional.

[illegible]'s bill granting bounty land [illegible] and soldiers who have been [illegible] in the military service of the United [States was] before the Senate yesterday. A [illegible] was had upon it, and many [amendments] were offered, some of which [were] adopted. Finally, the subject was [postponed] for the day, and after making the bill [illegible] the judiciary system of the United [States] the order for Thursday next, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill to amend the act of 18[illegible], reducing and graduating the price of [public] lands to actual settlers and cultivators, was considered. Several amendments were recommended to the attention of the Committee on Public Lands. The long-looked-for [message] of the President for vetoing the River and Harbor bill, during the last session, were sent in yesterday and read. The Message is very long and very unsatisfactory. A digest of it is published with the Congressional proceedings in another part of this day's TIMES. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The time of the House, from the conclusion of the reading the Message to adjournment, was occupied principally by Mr. MAYALL in opposition to the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces.

The Governor's Message.

Governor CLARK's first message, which will be found on another page of this morning's TIMES, is a document of more than usual interest and importance. It is long, but only in consequence of the number of topics which it presents. Its style is simple, direct and emphatic;—nothing is wasted upon attempts at eloquence or in general disquisitions on the history of the year. Several subjects are introduced in it which have not hitherto been discussed in similar documents, and bold and startling suggestions are made on various points, which cannot fail to command very general attention. It is eminently a practical business message, evincing on the part of the Governor clear and distinct opinions and an entire willingness to meet all the responsibility which expressing and acting upon them may involve.

The financial condition of the State, as presented in the Message, is far from encouraging. The falling off in the revenue of the Canals is very serious, and if it were not clearly traceable to temporary causes would excite a good deal of apprehension as to the future prospects of those great works. But the general paralysis of business—the severe drought of the last Summer which deprived the Canals of the quantity of water needed for transportation, for a large part of the season, and caused a general deficiency in the crops, and the active rivalry of the Railroads, combined to reduce the revenue of the Canals to a very low figure. [illegible] year's experience, we hope, will be better. The surplus revenue of the Canals, this year, fell short [illegible] being sufficient to meet all the requirements of the Constitution upon them. The Governor does not suggest any definite acts of legislation in reference to this matter—but we understand that the Auditor of the Canal Department will recommend the imposition of freight tolls on competing Railroads, and that the Comptroller will urge the necessity of continuing the State tax, at its last year's rate of one mill on the dollar. Something, it is very clear, must be done to increase the revenues of the State beyond the point they are likely to reach, or they will not meet the necessary expenditures of the year.

In view of the financial emergency so clearly presented by the Message, we are a little surprised at the lavish recommendations of appropriations for the erection of new Lunatic Asylums, and for other purposes. We presume, however, that the Governor's purpose was rather to urge the utility of these objects upon the public attention, than to press large appropriations on their behalf upon the Legislature.

The part of the Message which will command most attention in this City is that which treats of the Usury Laws, the extravagant Railroad adventures of the day, and the general spirit of stock gambling which pervades the community, and finds its head-quarters and chief support in the Board of Brokers in this City. We are inclined to think that if the election were to occur to-day, Governor CLARK's vote in Wall-street would not be overwhelmingly large. There is, nevertheless, a great deal of justice in his remarks, and pressing necessity for a thorough and radical reform of these abuses. Whether his suggestions lead to any practical measures of legislation or not, they will have a wholesome effect on the public mind, and will do something to check the spirit of stock gambling which is becoming almost universal and is inflicting immense evils on the community at large, as well as on the individuals who are made the victims of its allurements. His vindication of the laws against usury will probably put a quietus on the attempts of the Chamber of Commerce and others in this City to secure their repeal, at least for one or two sessions of the Legislature.

The Governor's remarks on State Education indicate larger and more methodical views on the general system than have hitherto been presented in similar documents. He urges that the Common Schools of the State be made entirely free, by abolishing the remnant of the rate bill system,—that a better mode of distributing the public money among the districts be devised,—that the Academies of the State be enlarged, improved and made free to pupils from the Common Schools, and that these institutions as well as Colleges be brought into harmonious connection so as to become essential and mutually necessary parts of one great system. The schools of this City are deservedly held up to the State as affording in many respects the best example of the complete development of the Free School system.

We are glad the Governor has called the attention of the Legislature to the LEMMON Case. It had almost escaped public attention that the State of Virginia was contesting the right of New-York to prohibit Slavery within her limits, and that there was nobody to appear on our behalf either in our own State Courts or in the Supreme Court of the United States to which the case will doubtless be carried. E. D. CULVER, Esq., it will be remembered, volunteered to defend the right of the slaves to their freedom, but when that had been secured, and Mr. LEMMON had received the $5,000 contributed as indemnity for his loss, neither party had any private interest in either prosecuting or defending the appeal that had been taken. The State of Virginia, however, has undertaken to contest the constitutionality of our State law; and it is only right and proper, as the Governor suggests, that our Legislature should provide for its defence. The Governor's remarks on the Nebraska bill, and the issues that naturally grow out of it, are strong and decided, and will we presume, satisfy all the opponents of that great wrong and the aggressions on the part of the Slaveholding interest of which it was at once an indication and example.

The Governor, in his remarks on the Excise laws, vindicates the justice and necessity of a prohibitory law, and shows that it involves no principle which has not already been acted upon by the State in its past legislation upon this subject. At the same time he suggests the propriety of so guarding any law that may be enacted as to protect personal rights and avoid any undue sacrifice of private interests that may be involved.

Various other topics are discussed in the Message, but these are the subjects of leading interest. We abstain from repeating the statistics that are given concerning the various benevolent institutions in the State, as they are presented, with clearness and brevity, in the Message itself. The document, as a whole, is one which cannot fail to be well received throughout the State.

Mayor Wood's Message.

Mayor WOOD speaks out freely and frankly. We can all see what he is driving at. He does not "hem" or "haw" or make very long paragraphs. He does not like our present charter. That of 18[illegible] was a great deal better one. This one asks bricks of the Mayor and gives him no straw—asks crockery and gives him no clay. It transfers the capitol of *New-York City* to Albany. It governs us through the Legislature. The Mayor ought, he thinks, to have in his hands the appointment of the heads of departments—and they should be to him accountable. This is honestly stated, though it may not be Democratic.

Mayor WOOD thinks this to be a very critical time—a time when a man should assume some doubtful prerogatives and presume upon some points that are not clear. There is a smack of the old Roman in the following:

> For myself, I desire to announce here, upon the threshold, that, as I understand and comprehend my duties and prerogatives, they leave me no alternative, without dishonor, but to assume a general control over the whole City Government, so far as protecting its municipal interests may demand it. I shall not hesitate to exercise even doubtful powers when the honor or the interest of the public is abused.

It is not quite clear to us that this is what the people demand. They have not commanded a Dictator to arise yet, not discovering the emergency probably which is obvious to Mayor WOOD's clear eye. But there is no doubt that

> They ask public order—the suppression of crime and vice—clean streets—the removal of nuisances and abolition of abuses—a reconstruction of taxation to the absolute wants of an economically-administered Government, and a prompt execution of the laws and ordinances. Let us endeavor to meet their expectations.

And to the petition above offered all the people will respond most heartily, "Amen."

New Years Day.

New Years Day was kept pretty much in the old way. The efforts of the press and the pulpit to induce the ladies, in setting out their tables, to omit intoxicating liquors and wines, has not been without effect. So long as daylight lasted but very few persons exhibiting signs of New Years dissipation, could be seen in our principal streets, though before daylight and after the gas was lighted on Monday, more drunken men seldom can be seen. Fights and "scrimages" were not unfrequent.

In our columns will be found the particulars of the murder of a wife by her husband—the act being the finishing stroke of a series of abuses of a drunkard.

An affray occurred also between two men over a gambling table, which will probably result in the death of both parties—the one by murder, the other by suicide.

It was the first day of the City Railroads under the new dispensation. Free tickets were utterly useless. No dead-heads rode in any one of the City cars, and the consumption of shoe leather was greatly enhanced in consequence.

News by the Star of the West.

The *Star of the West* came up yesterday, with nine day's news from California, and twelve day's news from the Sandwich Islands, but from neither is it important. Nothing further turns up of the treaty with the Hawaiians. "We have heard the other side" of the Petropaulovski affair—the story as told by the Russians; if it was discreditable to the Allies before, now, in this side light, it is positively shocking.

The mining news, notwithstanding that the rains have prevented much working in the river beds, is flattering. They tell a story of a monster lump found in Calaveras County, weighing 2,576 ounces, of which twenty pounds only are supposed to be quartz, the residuary, one hundred and forty-one pounds of gold, valued at $38,916, form a nugget which proves a little larger than our unfounded faith is willing to credit; still, we hope, for the credit of our country, that it is worth all its claims. It will be invaluable for the high-faluting and "spread eagle" speech-makers in Congress—the ability to add, when speaking of our country's greatness, to the statement that we have the biggest rivers and the smartest men—our nuggets too, are the largest in all "prospected" creation.

The criminal record is not at this time extensive—one poor fellow's fate is recorded, who, upon circumstantial evidence of the most unsatisfactory sort—one JACK ROARKE, of bad general reputation, was hung by the neck upon a tree, without a jury or a judge to dignify the outrage,—hung, with the ejaculation "God bless my son" upon his lips. If we rightly remember, the citizens of Mariposa, who so recklessly forfeit their claim to a sympathy with, and to the reputation of good citizens, are reckoned as Christian men.

The City's Chief—His Promises.

Our Mayor takes "a rank hold." To take hold ranker would make him more than a reformer, and—quite a usurper too.

He began work on New Year's Day. He didn't "wait till to-morrow"—though waiting in one instance might have been rather more fit for a "people-chosen" magistrate. He nominated four Clerks—namely, one for the Seventh Judicial District, two for the new Police Court, and one in place of W. S. DAVISON—and, without waiting for the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen, *swore them in* on New Year's Day. Yet the law of 1851 provides that they "Shall be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, or a majority thereof." Rather a rank hold, Mayor WOOD, for the first afternoon of even "a determined Chief Officer's" rule.

We shall forgive even such assumptions as these, however, if the Mayor keeps the promises implied and expressed in the following mandate which was issued yesterday to the Police. The eyes of about one-sixth portion of this good State of New-York will delight to look upon our new Mayor for the coming year—a little wonderingly, perhaps, and honestly anxious to know what will come of such radical reforms as are promised, and how this beginning will end. Attention!

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

SIR: I have this day assumed the office of head of the Police Department of this City, and shall expect and require adherence to its rules and regulations. In your hands is placed the care of the property and lives, as well as the order, peace and outward moral deportment of the whole community.

Though you cannot extirpate vice, you can do much to suppress it. Vigilance and an honest discharge of your duties will not only enable the people to pay more for your protection, by reducing the expense which crime produces, but add to the respectability of your positions and to the security of its continuance. There is now dissatisfaction in the public mind with the apparent inefficiency of the Police. There should be no cause for it! Let there be none! Your duties are light, the pay not illiberal, your social standing good, and the term for which appointed renders you independent of the contingencies to which the operative and other laboring classes are subjected. You hold positions of trust and honor to which the pride and ambition of any man need not be ashamed to aspire.

It is my duty to see the laws faithfully executed; you are to be my aids in effecting this. I cannot look over the whole City to see that all is right; but you can for me. I rely upon you. You are to be the eyes through which the theatre of my duties is to be observed, and the messengers to convey to me through your officers, faithful and truthful reports.

In addition to the rules and regulations now in force in the Department, and the several directions therein, you are requested to take note of and comply with the following:

It is hereby made your duty to report every day when on duty, to your Commanding Officer, the following information; and an omission to do so, and to conform to every requirement of this circular, will be deemed disobedience, and punished as such.

To report every street uncleaned, upon your patrole.

Every unlicensed public-house for the sale of liquor.

Every public-house kept open on the Sabbath.

Every house of prostitution.

Every gambling house.

Every street not lit at the proper hour.

Every street or sidewalk encumbered, and the party or parties offending.

Every excavation made under the sidewalks or streets by builders, or others.

Every nuisance, and the party offending.

Every supposed dereliction by any Officer of the Corporation.

Every violation of the City Ordinances.

You are further directed, to disperse all gatherings of men and boys at the corners of the streets or other public places, on the Sabbath day, where disorder is produced.

To enforce the closing of public-houses on the Sabbath day.

To protect the stranger or emigrant from extortion or imposition.

To remove from the streets all beggars, and direct them to the several public and private institutions created for their relief.

To see that the ordinances for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks and gutters be promptly complied with.

You are farther directed to arrest for creating riot or breaches of the peace.

For being intoxicated and disorderly in the street.

For injuring private or public property.

For stopping the free passage of the cross-walks by cartmen, coachmen, or others.

For throwing offal, garbage, vegetables, and rubbish in the streets.

For offences of any kind against the laws.

Your faithful compliance with these directions is requested. Let no consideration induce you to omit one of them.

You have now a determined Chief Officer who will not be indifferent to a single dereliction of duty upon the part of those for whose conduct he is responsible to the community.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Empire City Bank Failure—$100,000 Used by a Director—His Mysterious Disappearance.

The recent suspension of business by the Empire City Bank has resulted rather seriously to a majority of the Directors, in consequence of one of their number having previously become indebted to the Institution in the sum of $100,000. It seems a gentleman of high standing in the community, Mr. SAMUEL LEGGETT, was a leading member of the Bank direction, and being reported to possess *wealth, it was deemed no risk to loan him large* amounts. Since the Bank closed an investigation into the affairs have taken place, and yesterday it was discovered that Mr. LEGGETT owed the Bank $100,000. It was thought his indebtedness would not exceed $20,000, but on footing up accounts, the Directors ascertained their mistake. It is understood that the operations of Mr. LEGGETT have involved ELIJAH F. PURDY, Esq., to the amount of some $40,000 or $50,000, by Mr. PURDY's endorsing a portion of his paper discounted in the Empire City Bank. A few days ago Mr. PURDY was surprised by the receipt of a letter from Mr. LEGGETT in which he stated to Mr. PURDY, that he, (Mr. PURDY,) had been his best friend, not excepting his (LEGGETT's) father. He was exceedingly sorry to say that all he owed Mr. PURDY he could not pay him and he must look to the world for it, as before 5 o'clock that evening, he, (Mr. LEGGETT,) would be no more!

Efforts were immediately made by Mr. PURDY and others interested in the Empire City Bank, to find Mr. LEGGETT, but the efforts were unsuccessful, as they were informed he had not been seen since the 28th of last month.

Mr. LEGGETT was a partner of THOMAS J. SLOAN, Esq., and co-proprietor of the Empire Works, foot of East Twenty-fifth-st., and his mysterious disappearance has created quite a sensation among the mercantile community.

THE WEST INDIES.

The U. S. Sloop-of-war Albany Safe on the 8th of October.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

LATER FROM CUBA.

The State Prisoners—Havana Politics.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, arrived on Tuesday from New-Orleans *via* Havana. There was nothing of interest stirring at the latter place. One of the passengers by the *Black Warrior* reports having left La Guayra on the 8th of October; the sloop-of-war *Albany* was then in port,—officers and crew all well. He thinks she was going down the coast. The *Black Warrior* experienced very heavy weather on her passage home, and on the 29th encountered a very strong gale from the North and West which lasted twenty-four hours.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1854.

There is very little of interest to communicate, the affairs of the State prisoners, remain without determination, and the holidays, with the confusion of enjoyment incident thereto, seem to possess the social avenues to the exclusion of all things else. On Saturday last the Captain-General made the Annual Visit and Inspection of Prisons, and a few words were exchanged between him and FRANCISCO ESTRANGUS—of the Baracoa insurrectionary movement—the latter stating that *he alone*, was guilty, of all the prisoners made by the Government, confirming his previous declarations made to the Queen's Attorney and to the Military Commissioners—in which he was cut short by the General's observation that his "denial for others was the impulse of duty;" that he was well advised as to *his* purposes, and that of the others; that he did not ask him to criminate himself, and that his trial would proceed to the close, &c. The object seems to be to force testimony against Mr. FELIX, who stands arraigned under the denunciation of "Francisco Hernandez," which Mr. ESTRAMPES has declared to be false, and without any foundation—that Mr. FELIX was in no way associated or implicated in what he proposed to do—nor did he know of his proceedings or intentions. The captain (MCCULLOCH,) of the schooner *John G. White*, and the mate, have been transferred from the Spanish ship of war to the cells of the Tacon prison, and have had a second examination before the "Military Commission," where they were questioned with much pertinacity as to what they knew of Mr. FELIX—not seeming to care particularly about them, or the part they had acted in the affair.

It is said here that the malignant shade given to the case of Mr. FELIX is owing to the investigation and management of General MANZANO—that "FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ" has been frightened or suborned to denounce FELIX—and that his declarations are miserable fabrications, or possibly, a transfer of his own proposed crime for another's neck to answer. The steamer *Falcon* from Aspinwall, brought the Chargé of the United States to Bogota, New-Granada, Mr. DANA, and also Mr. BENJAMIN, of New-Orleans, from Equador, who has concluded, I presume, his mission there with a treaty. They left yesterday in the steamer *Philadelphia* for New-Orleans.

I hand you herewith market reports which will give everything of interest in our commerce.

By arrival of the Spanish steamer *Tayaba* at Bu[illegible], south side, we have news of the loss of the British ship *Isabella*, foundered at sea 16th inst. She was from St. Domingo, loaded with dye woods. Officers and crew saved by the steamer *Tayaba* and taken to Manzanillo.

Our business will be renewed on the 5th of January. Health good, and the estates working without any of the obstructions from disease of the several seasons past.

Market Reports.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1854.

Since the 11th business transactions have been more limited in all departments of the market, than noted in previous numbers, partly owing to the small stock of produce ready for shipment and partly attributable to the Christmas holidays.

SUGARS—Transactions during the past fortnight have been small and, while the value of old Sugars has not experienced any alteration, small parcels of new crop have fetched very high prices.

MOLASSES—Continue to arrive in small lots.

COFFEE—Must be quoted a shade higher.

CIGARS—Continue in active demand.

TOBACCO—Of superior quality commands high prices, while inferior descriptions remain neglected. Exported: 318,380 lbs. to Spain, 162,873 United States and 9,306 Antwerp; in all, 490,559 lbs.

EXCHANGE—For paper on the United States there has been an active inquiry, causing a further rise in rates.

IMPORTS—A limited business has been done on account of the interruption caused by the Christmas holidays.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Massachusetts Legislature—Fire at Woburn, &c., &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The Legislature of Massachusetts will assemble to-morrow. Several gentlemen have been named for the Presidency of the Senate and for the Speakership of the House, and for the other offices, but nothing definite can be known until the proceedings of the legislative caucuses, to be holden this evening, are made public.

The Patent Leather Manufactory of General ABIJAH THOMPSON in Woburn, was destroyed by fire last night.

ANTHONY GRANNER, of East Boston, was arrested to-day charged with committing Manslaughter on Christmas day, while intoxicated, by driving his carriage over Mrs. CURRY, an aged lady, residing in Lynn, who has since died from the effects of the injuries received.

The Know-Nothing Senatorial Caucus to-night nominated HENRY W. BENCHLEY, Esq., of Worcester, for the Presidency of the Senate, and C. L. COX, of Lynn, for Clerk. Mr. GIFFORD, of Duxbury, will probably be the Assistant Clerk.

The vote for the Presidency on the first ballot was as follows: BENCHLEY, 17; RICHMOND, of Berkshire, 7; HALL, of Plymouth, 5; BAKER, of Middlesex, 4.

The House Caucus lasted until this hour, and finally nominated Rev. DANIEL C. EDDY, of Lowell, for Speaker, and HENRY A. MARSH, of Pitts*field, for Clerk.*

Inauguration of the New City Government of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 1.

The new City Government was duly inaugurated here this forenoon for the year 1855.

Chief Justice SHAW administered the oath of office to the Mayor elect, D. SMITH, who then qualified both branches of the Common Council.

The Mayor's Address was entirely of local interest.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The organization of the House took place here this morning. On the first ballot for Speaker HENRY K. STRONG, the Whig and Native American candidate, was elected, receiving 78 votes. Scattering 21.

The Senate will meet at 3 o'clock. Mr. HENDRICKS is the Whig caucus candidate for speaker, and Mr. HAMLIN the Democratic.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and made three unsuccessful ballots for Speaker with the following result: S. D. HAMLIN, Dem., 14; JOHN HENDRICK, Whig, 13; Scattering, 4.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The Legislature of this State organized at Springfield to-day. THOMAS TURNER, Esq., the Anti-Nebraska candidate, was elected Speaker of the House, and E. T. BRIDGES, Clerk.

Late and Interesting from the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 1.

The ship *Minstrel*, arrived at this port, brings Cape of Good Hope papers to Nov. 4.

Accounts from the frontier state that there were fears of another Kaffir war. It was alleged that the Kaffirs were endeavoring to stir up the Fingoes to rebellion, the English having attempted to interfere with their system of polygamy, &c. Active watch was kept by the Government.

The natives beyond Orange River sovereignty had refused to allow further trading of the British with the interior of Africa, saying that they would kill off all the elephants.

So large an amount of wool had accumulated at Port Elizabeth that freight to London had considerably advanced.

The Cape papers contain severe articles on the policy of the Home Government, as regards the native tribes.

The country was in an unsettled state, and many murders are chronicled.

The Burning of the Mechanics' Institute at New-Orleans—The Pontchartrain Railroad Bonds.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 29.

The loss by the destruction of the Mechanics' Institute in this city is estimated at $70,000, of which $30,000 is covered by insurance.

An injunction was granted to-day restraining the Pontchartrain Railroad Company from selling the City Bonds now offered for sale by them in New-York.

Later from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 30.

Advices from Texas state that General HOUSTON will resign his seat in the United States Senate at the present Session.

Yellow Fever is prevalent at Lavacca.

The Indians of Texas are disposed to make peace, and settle on the lands reserved for them.

The Steamship Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York, *via* Havana, has arrived at this port. She brings no news of importance.

The Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* has arrived at this port with California dates to the 8th inst.

Success of Mario and Grisi in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

GRISI and MARIO were highly successful here this evening in the opera of "I Puritani." The house was crowded with a fashionable audience to hear them, and they were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. Negotiations are now pending for the Washington theatre for Monday and Wednesday of next week.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Our Stock Market was steady this morning at the following quotations: Reading, 36; Morris Canal, 12½; Long Island Railroad, 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42; Pennsylvania State 5's 84, interest off. In Money there is no change.

Presentation for Arresting a Criminal.

[illegible], Tuesday, Jan. 2.

E. W. BENEDICT, Esq., who caught the incendiary WILSON as he was in the act of firing some buildings in this place a few weeks since, was yesterday presented by our citizens with a beautiful set of plate, two gold watches, and $500, as a testimonial due to his services.

Partial Destruction of an Engine-house on the New-York Central Railroad by Fire.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, Jan. 1.

The engine-house of the New-York Central Railroad at this place took fire at an early hour this morning, and was partially destroyed. The damage to building and locomotive is above 2,500. It will cause no interruption to the business of the road.

Southern Mail Arrangements.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Jan. 1.

The following mail schedule has been decided upon, and will go into effect in a few days: From Knoxville to Columbia the mail to be conveyed by cars; from Charleston to Knoxville in coaches—time 30 hours; and from Columbia to Augusta in coaches—time 15 hours. The great Northern and Southern mails are thus to pass through Columbia.

Arrival of the Steamship Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Southerner*, Captain THOMAS EWEN, arrived here from New-York at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The Know-Nothings in Owego.

OWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

At the Charter Election, held here to-day, the Know-Nothings elected their entire ticket.

Arrival of the Steamer Augusta.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived here from New-York yesterday (Monday) evening.

Failure of a Banking-House.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The Banking-House of Gen. LARIMER, of this city, failed to-day.

Beware of Impostors.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you please call public attention to the fact that all the duly authorized Collectors of this Association have a certificate of their appointment, with the written signatures of the local officers.

Learning that unauthorized persons, unknown to us, are collecting funds for this charity, it appears necessary to caution the benevolent against the imposition which may be practiced upon them, to the injury of the suffering poor whom it is their design to relieve.

R. M. HARTLEY,
Secretary of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

[Communicated.]

The Nautilus Machine—Its Inventor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A statement giving a concise history of the nature of the connection of *Mr. HENRY B. SEARS with the* Diving Bell, bearing the above title, invented by EDGAR W. FOREMAN, deceased, was prepared by the undersigned for insertion in Monday's TIMES; but the necessary length of it, and important demands on that journal of matter in which the public has a greater interest, precluded its publication for the present.

Mr. SEARS' statement, however, in Saturday's TIMES, requiring a somewhat contemporaneous notice, it only remains to the undersigned to brand any assertion by Mr. HENRY B. SEARS, at any time and in any place, that he is either the inventor, joint-inventor or co-inventor of the Diving Bell in question, as extremely INCORRECT!

[illegible] & FOREMAN, No. 74 Franklin-street,
New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

[Communicated.]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

GENTLEMEN:—My name having been used as one of the Managers of the Ball to be given at the Opera House, (with kind intent,) but without my consent, and much to my regret, you will be pleased to insert this that it may be withdrawn. Your ob't servant,

[illegible] STEWART.

[Advertisement.]

DR. SANBORN'S Treatment of Consumption. [illegible]

I have been frequently requested by my friends to make public my successful cure of [illegible] consumption. Believing that by so doing I may induce others, similarly situated, to avail themselves of the same treatment by which I was cured, I have [illegible] complied with their request. [illegible] I had every symptom of confirmed consumption. I was so reduced in strength and flesh, by cough and expectoration, that I was scarcely able to walk [illegible]. Several physicians of the City pronounced my case as one of hopeless consumption, and advised me to take Cod Liver Oil, together with other drugs, and make up my mind to die. As a last resort, I placed myself under Dr. SANBORN's treatment by Inhalation, at the New-York Lung Institute, and continued so to be under his care from the 1st of May last until the present time. The treatment was entirely different from that I had been following. My physicians who treated me first, and told me feelingly that I must die, ordered [illegible] quantity of drugs to make me more comfortable. Dr. SANBORN ordered any quantity of food, but no drugs. He required me to inhale a medicated vapor, from a sponge, three or four times daily—forbade me from taking any medicines, and ordered exercise out of doors—allowed me to eat the most nourishing food, and required that I should drink daily a certain amount of alcoholic drinks. The result of Dr. SANBORN's treatment is a complete cure of my disease; and I can be seen every day at "Genin's Bazaar," as healthy a man as is usually seen, and I owe my recovery to Dr. G. D. SANBORN's system of treatment by Inhalation, as now used at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street, of which Dr. SANBORN has charge.

F. W. CORNWALL.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Messrs. HEARN, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, would announce to their patrons and the public generally, having failed in their arrangement for the final disposition of the remaining stock of rich fancy and staple Dry Goods now on hand, that they have, contrary to their former intention, determined to continue their sales until the first of February,—being obliged to pursue this course in consequence of the truly alarming scarcity of money, thereby preventing a greater sacrifice, which must necessarily follow by throwing them at this particular time in the auction-room. In the meantime, to facilitate a speedy disposition of the remaining stock, they now propose a still further reduction of 25 per cent. on all articles of rich Shawls, Silks, Lyons Velvet, [illegible] Cloths, [illegible], Parramattas, Muslin de Laines, &c. Also a general assortment of Linen Damask Table Cloths and Diapers, Napkins and Towelling, Cotton Prints, Flannels, Blankets, &c. A better opportunity was never offered to those who wish to purchase.

[Advertisement.]

FURS AT AUCTION.—J. H. HARLEY, of No. 34 John-street. Great fur sale of the season. Among the selection will be found fine *Sable* and *Ermine* articles of his choicest styles. Sale, Thursday, 4th inst., No. 19 Nassau-street. H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers. Every article warranted, and made under J. H. H.'s own supervision. Buyers can rely on seeing the choicest selection of furs ever offered at auction.

[Advertisement.]

REAL LIFE-SIZE.—The only real life-size Photographs, made really on canvas and finished in oil, are those done by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on the canvas. Persons having ordinary Daguerreotypes can have them produced life-size. Every style of picture taken in any kind of weather.

[Advertisement.]

EYESIGHT—PUBLIC LECTURE.—Subject, "The Eye and Spectacles;" illustrated, models, diagrams and artificial eyes. Time, this Wednesday Evening, at 8 o'clock. Lecture Room, No. 80 Bowery. Admission, 12½ cents. Lecturer, Mr. FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Spectacle maker to the Eye Infirmary.

[Advertisement.]

$2 50—ALL THIS WEEK.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily this week, at $2 50 for a course of ten lessons in Penmanship, and $10 50 for a thorough course of Double Entry Bookkeeping.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FOSTER, DIXON & Co. give lessons in Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. 346 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where gentlemen are qualified for the counting-house, in an expeditious and superior manner.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Photographs plain and colored, at BRADY's, in the highest style of the art. Life, cabinet and miniature sizes. BRADY's are the only Photographs ever taken which are perfect without retouching (No. 359 Broadway.)

[Advertisement.]

MR. JOHN R. SCOTT AS CAPT. COPP.—Few people, however familiar with Mr. SCOTT's greatness in tragedy and melodrama, are aware of his excellence in Comedy. As Capt. Copp, for instance, he has no rival, and his joyous humor is absolutely bewildering. He plays it, both this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum, supported by such rare artistes as Mr. C. W. CLARKE and Miss MESTAYER. Mr. HADAWAY also appears in *John Buttercup* this evening. These are attractions.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PARIS HATS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED PER SHIP *Advance*, direct from our Paris Manufacturer, our usual supply of Superior French Hats, of the newest modes, and this day place them on sale.

LEARY & CO., Importers and Dealers in Hats, Astor House, Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE IMMENSE CROWDS who have daily thronged the great Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, the past week, is sufficient proof that his Goods are cheaper than the cheapest, and that the people are fully satisfied with their bargains. [illegible]

H. S. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

PIANOS, PIANOS.—ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Superior-toned Pianos for One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars, [illegible] T. Gilbert & Co.'s make, and the celebrated Horace Waters' Pianos. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. [illegible]

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT CHANCES for buyers of holiday presents and the musical generally. [illegible]

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT.—Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books and papers consumed in one of them. [illegible] Very suitable for New-Year's presents. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st.

The only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

LINENS—LINENS—JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE stock of Fenton's celebrated shirting and sheeting Linens, to which we call the particular attention of our customers. *Also, Table Damasks and Napkins*, all of which will be sold at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

THE THREE LAST PERFORMANCES OF PERHAM'S Troupe in this City (for the present) take place THIS, TO-MORROW and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Let them have bumpers on each occasion, as they are eminently entitled to public patronage. DON GIOVANNI will be performed each evening.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms 50 cents a day, and with parlors adjoining, $1 additional. [illegible]

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—THE INCONTESTIBLE [illegible]

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—[illegible]

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR.—[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Trees and Plants [illegible] Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. [illegible] Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box. [illegible] cures Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. H. KING, New-York; and WM. H. RIEBER, Philadelphia.

[illegible] Relief Association [illegible] Executive and Visiting Committee:

EXECUTIVE. JAMES WEBB, Chairman.

[illegible]

BUREAU OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1854.

Death of Richard T. Mulligan, Esq.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, convened in consequence of the demise of RICHARD THOMAS MULLIGAN, Esq., their Treasurer, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise, in the death of RICHARD T. MULLIGAN, to remove from this life one of our most useful, active and valuable associates—an enterprising and intelligent citizen—a just, worthy and honorable man; therefore

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our deepest and most heartfelt condolence—assuring them, in their afflictions, that, as we loved, honored and respected him in life, we cherish with sincere affection his memory in death.

Resolved, That, in token of our own sorrow, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered on the minutes of the Direction, and a copy thereof certified by the President and Secretary, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and a further copy be furnished for publication.

DENTON PEARSALL, President.

PHILIP CLAYTON [illegible], Secretary.

Relief for the Poor—SIXTEENTH WARD.—The undersigned invite the citizens of this Ward, who are disposed to devise means to relieve the sufferings of the poor of the Ward during the inclement season, to meet next WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3d day of January, at [illegible] P. M., in the large room of Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Geo. P. Cammann, M. D.,
[illegible]	John D. Ogden, M. D.,
Wm. B. Wilmerding,	Lewis Gregory,
Thomas Christy,	Jerome Finch,
James N. Wells,	Jacob Campbell Jr.
D. A. Cushman,	John N. Genin,
Dexter Fairbanks,	Edward F. Clark.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1855.

There is Opened at this Office a Complaint Book, under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violation of ordinances and dereliction of duty upon the part of any person holding office under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor,

WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society.—The Annual Address will be delivered before the Society by Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., at the Chapel of the University, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Members and others may obtain tickets on application at the Society's Rooms, New-York University, Washington-square, or of the Committee of Arrangements.

H. DUDLEY BEAN, No. 39 Water-st.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 70 Beaver-st.
RIDLEY WATTS, No. 57 South-st.

Sunday School Anniversary.—In accordance with a unanimous vote taken by the audience, the Sabbath School connected with the Hedding Mission M. E. Church will repeat their Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. [illegible] [illegible] P. M. Admission 12½ cents; proceeds to be appropriated to the Poor. [illegible]

Hon. George P. Marsh will deliver a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Gentleman and lady, 75 cents. Members 25 cents.

DOUGLASS LEFFINGWELL,
FRANK W. BALLARD, } Lecture Committee.
JOHN CRERAR.

Rutgers Female Institute.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, 8th instant, at 7½ o'clock, when the Annual Report will be presented, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock, and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board,

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1855.

Eighteenth Ward—RELIEF FOR THE POOR.—An adjourned meeting of the Residents of the XVIIIth Ward will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the small chapel of Calvary Church, northeast corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

VALENTINE G. HALL, Chairman.

JAS. C. HOLDEN, Secretary.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

[illegible]

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

Doctor McElheran, the lecturer on the Roses of Erin, who put down the Anglo-Saxon of the London Times, will deliver a lecture THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each. Subject—English Policy, and the Anglo-Orange and Block Garrison in America.

To Mechanics' Apprentices of the City.—A free course of lectures on Chemistry to the readers of the Apprentices' Library and other apprentices, by the liberality of the Mechanics' Society, will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the large room, rear of the library, by Professor DOREMUS.

The Booth Association—Will meet at the house of DAVID TREADWELL, on 87th-st., the 4th of January, [illegible] Yorkville, at 2 o'clock P. M. The members are requested to attend, and those that are from the Booth Family.

D. TREADWELL, Secretary.

To whom Communications should be addressed, post-paid.

Lessons in Monochromatic Painting—By B. [illegible] WOOD, Jr. His only correct introduction into New-York, given at No. 483 Broadway. It qualifies one [illegible] with the greatest beauty and accuracy in a few lessons. New pupils received this week.

Messrs. Editors: I beg to state there is a mistake in your publication of my name as one of the managers of the proposed Ball for the Relief of the Poor.

ROBT. B. MINTURN.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION OF MICHAEL TYRELL, of the county of Galway, Ireland, Parish of Caltra, will be thankfully received by his sister, ANN DOOLY, at No. 75 Chrystie-st., New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl of tidy habits, and excellent City references, as plain cook and children's nurse; she is willing to do the washing and ironing; is fully capable to make and mend; also a good knitter; is fond of children, and would take $4 to $5 a month. Has no objection to Brooklyn or Williamsburg in a permanent home. Will do light housework. Call at No. [illegible], first floor, back room, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, respectable woman, to do general housework in a small family; can do plain cooking, washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread; understands the management of a dairy; would do plain sewing if required. Has no objection to go a short distance into the country. Has good City and country references. Can be seen all the week, if not engaged, at No. 12 Union Court, near University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman and groom, in a good private family, that have good style; none other need apply; have no objection to town or country house; prefer the town; can give any satisfaction respecting honesty, sobriety and capability as from my last employer. Address J. C., Daily Times Office, for two days, or can be seen at No. [illegible] West Washington-place, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid by a young Englishwoman, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and understands her business perfectly. Is a Protestant. Good City references as to character and capability. Apply for two days at No. [illegible], in the rear, between the Bowery and [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman to do general housework, in City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and will accept moderate wages. Please call at No. 233 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a private family, as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waiter, or lady's maid. She is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present place, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., on Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well-recommended young Protestant woman, to do general housework. Is a good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, good plain sewer and fond of children; would make herself generally useful and go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. [illegible] Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—To do general housework in a small private family. Refer to present employers. Inquire at No. [illegible] Mangin-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City references; one [illegible] to cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In city or country, by two very experienced girls with good City references; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; understands good cooking and baking, &c.; is a first-rate laundress, and will be found willing and obliging. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 73 [illegible]-av., old No. 54.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and assistant to wash and iron, or to take care of children; has lived 4 years with last employer. Best of City reference. Please to call at No. 29 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing. Also, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework. Best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 City Hall Place.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—She must understand hair-dressing, altering of dresses, &c., and be capable of doing all kinds of fine sewing. She must also be able to bring unexceptionable testimonials as to character and qualifications from her last place. None other need apply. Wages liberal. Address a note to Mrs. H., Mansion House, Brooklyn.

ALL KINDS OF HELP.—Employers can obtain from THOMAS SPINK, No. 341 Broadway, superior help, consisting of clerks, salesmen, porters, barkeepers, boys to learn trades, and girls for all domestic purposes. Charges moderate.

GOOD SITUATIONS—No. 341 Broadway, (basement.) Situations speedily procured for clerks, salesmen, porters, barkeepers, men on steamers and railroads, housekeepers, chambermaids, &c. Charges moderate.

WANTED—In a Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing House a young man, 18 to 20 years of age, able and willing to work. Also, a boy 16 years of age. Address, in their own handwriting, with address, Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

MILLINER WANTED—An experienced Milliner to take charge of a Manufactory of Silk and Lawn Bonnets. Also a Porter, one who has experience in the Hat, Cap and Strawgoods Business. Address COMMERCE, this office.

TENOR SINGER.—A tenor singer wishes to engage with the choir of an Episcopal Church. Moderate salary required. Address Box No. 763.

COACHMAN WANTED—Who thoroughly understands his business; none other need apply. Address Box No. 340, New-York Post-Office.

ARTIST WANTED—One who can draw comic designs on wood, may find permanent employment by addressing, through Post-Office, LELAND, CLAY & CO.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman fully competent to teach music, to commence on the 8th January. Address MUSIC, No. 12 Clinton-place.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife wish board in a genteel private family or select boarding house where the terms are moderate. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address M., at this office.

BOARDING—With a suite of furnished front rooms, in a private family, can be obtained for a gentleman and wife in 28th-st., near 6th-av. Dinner at 5 o'clock. A note to Box No. 19, Post-Office, will receive early attention.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find good board and a pleasant home at No. 125 West 26th-st. House contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A handsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom on the second floor, and one single room, with board, can be obtained at No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner of 32d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Several of the best rooms at No. 5 College Place are vacant, and may be had with board at a low rate for the Winter—a beautiful location.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also room without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 27 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen will be received as boarders in a private family, residing within twelve minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Pleasant location. Full board. Can furnish their own room if preferred. Dinner at 5½ o'clock. Address Box No. 79[illegible].

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (frescoed) fronting on Broadway, with a bedroom attached, at No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Rent, $100 per annum.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PLATED COFFEE URNS AND KETTLES,
FOR SALE BY
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.	
Warranted perfect time-keepers from	$150 to $250
COOPER WATCHES.	
Duplex and Levers from	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND,	
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses	125 to 250
CHRONOMETERS.	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,	
Which run eight days with one winding	140 to 180
ENAMEL WATCHES,	
For ladies, some in hunting cases	35 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,	
For ladies, some in magic cases	80 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,	
Which change into three different watches	100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP,	
And turns the hands without a key	85 to 140
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.	
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes	$25
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS	30
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies	35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35
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M. W. KING.
W. H. HALLICK, New-York.

BRUSSELS POINT LACES.—MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway, are selling point à l'Aiguille, Valenciennes, Honiton and Chantilly laces, at prices much below former seasons; their stock of black thread veils are unequaled in style and prices; also Paris, St. Gaul, and Glasgow ombre collars of every description. N. B.—Several articles of a new description of lace just invented, M. & G. being the exclusive agents for it.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES, DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.—Urgent necessity compels me to dispose of my remaining stock of choice and fashionable dress trimming ribbons, galoons, &c., at half the price we sold them at before the holidays.

M. H. LUTENSTEIN, No. 38 Bowery.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Ladies, strangers, and visitors in the City should, before leaving, procure a pair of Mrs. GAYNOR'S elegant fitting French Wove Corsets. Manufactured expressly by her, and sold at half the prices usually charged. No. 42 3d-av., near 10th-st. N. B.—Another lot of new Embroideries just received.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in this City on the first day of January, 1855, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 2d proximo, at the office of the undersigned on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR BANKING PURPOSES issued in 1834, being the $390,000 Loan, 5 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, VA., issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, KY., issued to the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Penn., Special loan of $[illegible], 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Penn., issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNERSVILLE RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

ATHENS COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO., 8 per cents.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
New-York, Dec. 29, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 13, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable in conformity with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst. to the 18th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855.

INTEREST DUE ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, will be paid at this office:

CHICAGO CITY BONDS.
CHICAGO CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.
MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS, issued for the improvement of the River and Harbor.
STOCKTON CITY (California) BONDS.
SACRAMENTO CITY (California) BONDS.
ALBANY CITY BONDS.
BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD BONDS.
PITTSBURG CITY BONDS, issued to the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad.
MISSOURI STATE BONDS, issued to Northern Missouri Railroad.
MISSOURI STATE BONDS, issued to Pacific Railroad.
UTICA CITY BONDS, issued to Black River and Utica Railroad.
CITY OF WHEELING BONDS.
PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT AND ANTICIPATION BONDS, New-York State 6 per cent. Stock—Loan $[illegible] to Auburn and Syracuse Railroad.
BUFFALO WATER WORKS BONDS.
Also, the ANTICIPATION BONDS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due on this date will be paid at the above office.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due in this City on the 1st of January, 1855, on the following named Securities, will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, on and after the 2d proximo:

THE MILWAUKIE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. BONDS, 8 per cents.
THE MILWAUKIE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. BONDS, 10 per cents.
THE MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS, issued to the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Co., 10 per cents.
THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO. BONDS, First Mortgage 7 per cents.
THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO. BONDS, Second Mortgage 7 per cents.
THE MUSKINGUM COUNTY BONDS, issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Co., 7 per cents.
THE LICKING COUNTY BONDS, issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Company, 7 per cents.
THE CITY OF ZANESVILLE BONDS, issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Co., 7 per cents.
THE CITY OF ZANESVILLE BONDS, issued for school purposes, 7 per cents.
THE CITY OF ZANESVILLE BONDS, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Co., 7 per cents.
THE FAYETTE COUNTY (Ohio) BONDS, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Co., 7 per cents.

ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & CO.,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1854. No. 16 Wall-st.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, corner of South 2d-st. and 4th-st., Williamsburg, L. I.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 15. Interest not called for will be credited to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 15th day of January will draw interest from the 1st day of January. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.
WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 28, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1854.—The semi-annual interest of four (4) per cent on the construction stock of that Companies will be paid in cash, at their office, on and after the second day of January next.

A dividend of five (5) per cent. on the remaining stock of the above Companies has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings for the six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after the 15th day of January next, in the said full stock of the Companies, the earnings of the Roads having been appropriated to the construction of the new lines.

The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 3d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 6th to the 15th day of January. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the 15th January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the first of January. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 128 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the [illegible] day of January next.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 15th January, 1855, during the hours of business of the Bank, upon all sums of five dollars and upwards [illegible] and five per cent. on all sums [illegible] months previous to 1st of January next.

All interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositor as principal.

The Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Monday, [illegible] to 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.

CHARLES S. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent, out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th January next. The transfer books will be closed after Saturday, the 30th inst., until the 15th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. [illegible], 1854.

NOTICE.—The interest on the BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, given to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, will be paid on the 1st proximo at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York. The coupons on the first issue is called No. 4, and are all sold. On the second issue the coupon is No. 1; a part only of said Bonds are sold. The interest on which will be honored.

WILLIAM A. HILL, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 22d day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HASCOTT, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 22, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Manhattan Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. per annum over that amount, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The President and Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. for six months, ending the 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders at the Bank, on and after the 2d day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this day to the 1st of January. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st of January, 1855, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

HENRY S. MAYO, Treasurer Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company.
Dated TROY, O., Dec. 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st January, 1855, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

THOS. H. SHARPE, Treasurer Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Co.
Dated INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st of January, 1855, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds (Special Mortgage) of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

JAS. H. GODMAN, President Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company.
Dated MARION, O., Dec. 25, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the North River Bank in the City of New-York, have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

New-York, Dec. 29, 1854. A. P. HAYS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the net profits of the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, which will be paid on Monday, the 8th day of January ensuing. By order.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1854.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK in the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 124 Broadway, corner of John-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend for the six months, terminating on the 31st inst., of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable the second day of January next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 10th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. [illegible], Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. for the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January next. By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on or after Tuesday the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until that day. By order of the Board.—New-York, Dec. 26, 1854.

H. MERCEIN, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

E. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MARKET BANK.—The President and Directors of the Market Bank of the City of New-York have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on the 10th day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.

By order. E. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 73 Beaver-st., New-York, Dec. 30, 1854.

INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons.

THEODORE STURGES, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854.

A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, payable to Stockholders on the 8th January proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant till the day of payment.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 54 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable 15th January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after TUESDAY, 2d January next.

Dec. 20, 1854. R. F. VAIL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January next. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL E. WHITE, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. (4) on the capital stock of this bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, the 2d of January next.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

THE JANUARY INTEREST.—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 23 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 1st January, 1855.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. payable on the 8th inst. DONALD L. STONE, Secy.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A gentleman of good standing in society, and possessing some property, both real and personal, is desirous of forming an acquaintance with a lady, with the intention of marrying. She must be of the middle age, possessed of a little property, of an amiable, kind, frugal temperate, of good disposition, pious. (A member of the M. E. Church preferred.) Please address M. [illegible] I. F. N. B.—All communications strictly confidential.

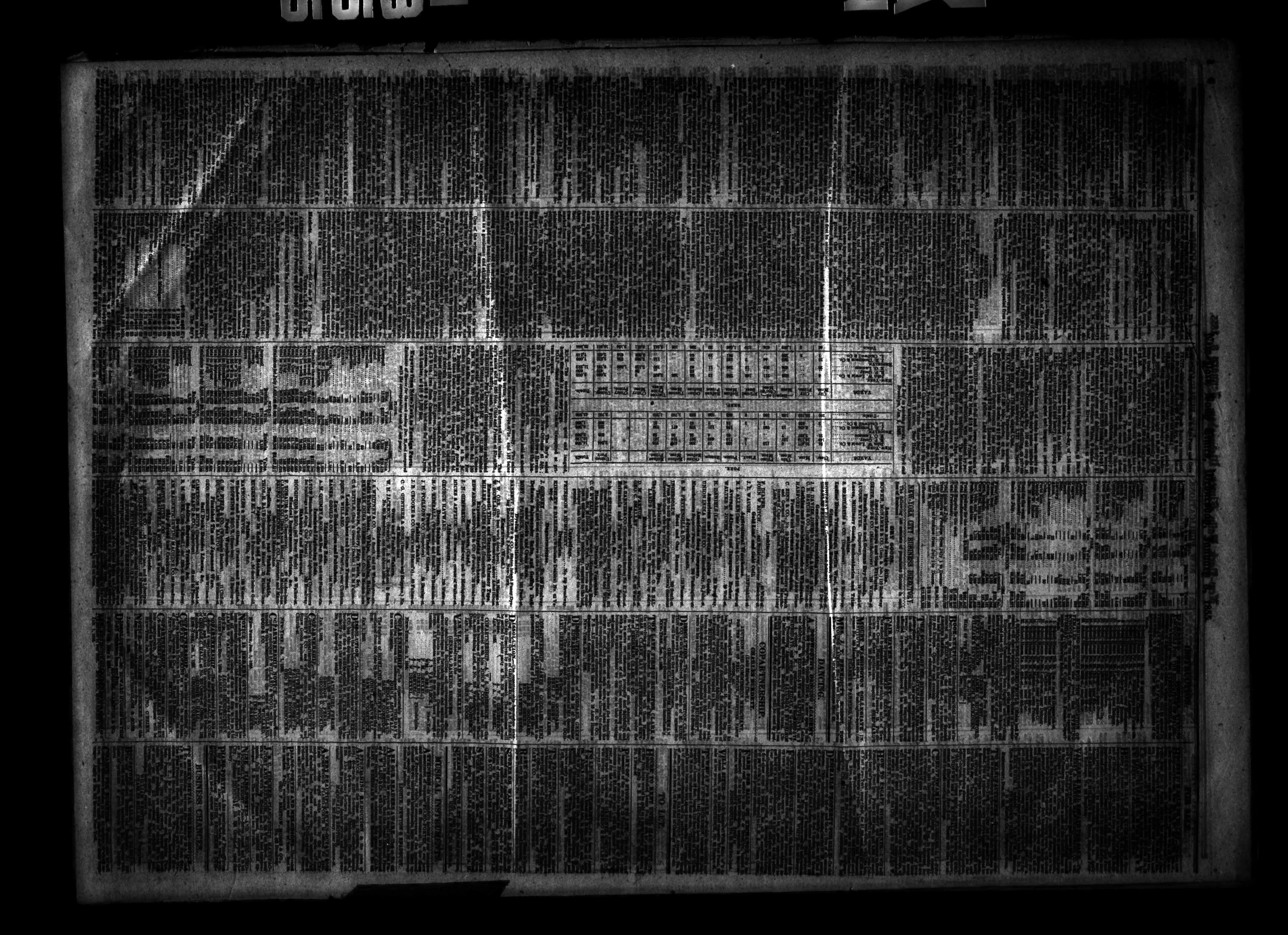
$5,000 REWARD.—The President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will pay the above reward to such party or parties as shall procure the arrest and safe delivery into the custody of the proper officers in the City of New-York, the fugitive from justice, ROBERT SCHUYLER, charged with the crime of fraud and forgery, and a suitable reward will be paid for any information leading to a knowledge of the place where said fugitive may be secreted, or to important testimony relative to said Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

No. 1 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1855.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FUGITIVE.—Height 5 feet 10 inches, weight about 165 pounds, about 50 years of age, hair reddish brown, square shoulders, long arms, long fingers, large ears, person stooping, eyes sunken, color dark blue, whites yellow, cheekbones prominent, straight nose, sharp countenance, sallow face, long, natural teeth, complexion much on exertion, rather feeble, with a haggard look.

MY WHISKERS HAVE GROWN beautifully since I used your ONGUENT. Yes, my dear Sir, it will force the Whiskers and Moustache to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 207 Nassau-st.; HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

GOOD DWELLING-HOUSE WANTED—Worth $10,000 to $15,000. One preferred between 4th and 40th-sts., for which part cash will be paid and the balance in very desirable property within a few hours' ride of the City. Apply to CHAS. [illegible], No. [illegible] Pearl-st.



AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF SALE—FANCY GOODS.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 3 and 4, at 10 o'clock each day, in the salesroom, No. 20 Pine and 22 Cedar-sts., [illegible] The goods will be on exhibition on Tuesday next.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, EXTENSION DINING TABLES, MIRRORS, &c.—At 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, at No. 338 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st.—GEORGE COOK will sell at auction, a most magnificent stock of Broadway [illegible] and every article usually found in a first-class wareroom. This sale is peremptory, and will be continued daily until the whole is sold, and is well worthy the attention of the trade and others. Goods may be packed, shipped, or delivered at moderate charge. Catalogues now ready.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—By order Hon. J. I. ROOSEVELT, Supreme Court, WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., the balance of Messrs. Cohen & Smith's stock of Fancy Goods, together with the goods sold [illegible] assortment of other fancy goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

150 RICH SLEIGH ROBES—MUFFS, CUFFS AND VICTORINES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at No. 100 Nassau-st. [illegible] These sales are worthy of attention.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—Large sale of costly Pier, Mantel, Centre and other Looking Glasses; also, a large assortment of Oil Paintings in rich frames.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 28th, FRIDAY, 29th, and SATURDAY, 30th December, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 109 Fulton-st., a large and elegant assortment of French plate looking glasses, pier, mantel, oval, centre and other glasses. Also, 100 splendidly framed oil paintings by some of our first artists, &c. The stock is all of the first class and belongs to one of the largest dealers in the City declining business. Sale without reserve.

G. W. JENKINS, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF THE EAGLE CHEMICAL WORKS IN THE TOWN OF WESTFIELD, NEAR ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—DUMONT & JENKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the above property, consisting of steam engine and boiler, mills, crackers, retorts, furnaces, and all other machinery and fixtures connected with or belonging to them. Also, all the stock in trade, raw materials, and all other property, matter and things belonging to the same upon said premises. The property can be seen at any time previous to the sale. The above will be sold without reserve for cash.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Store No. 310 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS on WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 241 Broadway, consisting of fancy and staple stationery, envelopes, wafers, [illegible] &c., &c.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & HUCK—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in salesroom No. 14 Maiden-lane, the entire stock of a manufacturer about leaving for Europe, consisting of rich and elegant furs and sleigh robes. [illegible]

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st. Elegant Cabinet Furniture, new and second-hand piano-fortes, oil and pier glasses, oil paintings, silver plated ware, china tea and toilet sets, clocks, hair mattresses, paillasses, mahogany parlor suites, sofas, chairs, tables, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 31 Centre-st., will be sold the entire valuable furniture of a gentleman residing in Paris, comprising all the arrangements of a genteel family from attic to kitchen. Continued on THURSDAY.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—W. W. SHIRLEY will offer at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 107 Fulton-st., opposite Dutch-st., the balance of the stock of fine French china and earthenware left on hand after holidays, to close consignments.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner [illegible] SIDNEY HOPMAN.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal market of the City and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information, address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO TRAVELERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, Sackville-st., Piccadilly, London, England. Families and gentlemen visiting England, will find at the above establishment elegant apartments, combined with moderate charges, and their comforts studied by the proprietress, Mrs. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the best part of London, being near all public buildings, operas, theatres, &c., &c.; a good coffee room for gentlemen and servants, charged in the bill. American papers taken in.

MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN R. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL.—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Rooms to let, by the night or week. Single rooms 25 cents. Open all night.

TO PRINTERS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, (Established in 1823.) No. 29 Gold-st.

A large assortment of all kinds of TYPE on hand, PRESSES, CHASES, COMPOSING-STICKS, STANDS, IMPOSING-STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c., for cash or approved paper.

Old type received at 9 cents a pound, in exchange for new.

CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

This paper is printed on type manufactured at the above foundry.

MARTIN F. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory. [illegible] New-York.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, [illegible] J. B. [illegible] & CO., [illegible]

CHANGE-OAK GRASS.—[illegible] JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

FINE [illegible] MEATS.—[illegible] THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at the office, or at the transfer agency of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & SEWELL, No. 28 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1854.

OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 28, 1854.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, at the office, No. 174 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 2d inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—The Annual Election for fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the following Election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 9th of January next, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board. E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854.

NOTICE.—MARKET BANK.—An election for sixteen directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. Also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th of December to the 10th of January. By order. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Election of Directors of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of Jan., 1855, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. W. CALLENDER, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Associates and Stockholders of the PENSACOLA CITY COMPANY intend to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its next session for an Act of Incorporation, with a Capital of Five Millions of Dollars, to be divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1854. d18-law6wM

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Dec. 30, 1854.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1855. Poll open from 12 until 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, JAN. 2, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For Directors of this Company will be held at the depot on 6th av. and 43d-st., on the 15th inst., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. By order of the Board. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 6th-av., on MONDAY, the 8th day of Jan. next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—In the City of New-York.—The bills of this Bank will be redeemed at par by the North River Bank, in this City, after this date. J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$50,000 TO INVEST—In the purchase of existing Bonds and Mortgages on improved Real Estate in this City. J. McALLEN ROBISON, No. 16 Wall-st.

BILLS ON LONDON—SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, on OVEREND GURNEY & CO., in sums to suit, endorsed and for sale by CORNING & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Some good City Bonds and Mortgages. Apply to W. H. LE ROY, No. 65 William-st.

PAHQUIOQUE BANK—Danbury, Conn. Redeemed at ¼ per cent. by CHAS. B. GRANNISS, No. 65 Wall-st.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 3 Wall-st., N. Y.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.

No. 516 Broadway.

DEPOSITS made in this SAVINGS BANK on or before JANUARY 10, will receive INTEREST from the 1st JANUARY.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Per order. BENJ. B. WINTHROP, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—Open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 20th of January, will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st of January, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

FRANKLIN PALMER, 1st Vice President and Treasurer.

CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, 2d Vice President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMINGS, Accountant.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o19,'53-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy19,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

n22,'54-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 26, 1854.—The HOLLISTER BANK of Buffalo has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK of Albany, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1854.—The BANK OF THE UNION, Belfast, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Taylor Brothers as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 433 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAGGITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will receive interest from the 1st. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855, will bear interest from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.—All deposits in this institution on or before the 10th of January next, will draw interest from the 1st at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under. E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order. ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC RAGS, canvas, bagging and rope, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 270 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000.) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. [illegible] For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. [illegible] Sold at No. 422 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Beekman, corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL.—For the cure of deafness, discharge of matter from the ears, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—I hereby certify that when I was about twelve years old I gradually became deaf in both ears, so that in a few months I found it almost impossible to hear, unless in the very loudest tone of voice. I remained in that situation until last Summer, a period of eighteen years, when I heard of SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL. I immediately obtained a bottle, which I have used, and am happy to say it has acted like magic and quite cured me. Any one wishing further information of my case, which I think a remarkable one, will find me by calling at my residence, Concord-st., first door above 2d.

Mrs. REBECCA BAXTER.

Be particular, and buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., as there is a counterfeit article in the market.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for if neglected, the result is consumption. For this purpose, McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a perfect remedy. It will remove the most fearful cold in a few hours, to which thousands do testify. Try it and be satisfied. Sold in New-York by the following Druggists: C. H. Ring, J. and J. Coddington, A. Rogers, Dr. Harlow, Nelson & Smith, L. A. Hoadly, R. A. Sands, Cabanden & Crumble, E. M. Guion, Dr. Powell, James Cruikshank, Dr. Longrigg and J. Jones.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere, the prescription used, on receiving a letter (post-paid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. H. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	W. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l T. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Aster, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	M. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. H. Fitzgerald,	James V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, on Stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Rob't. B. Minturn,	Jos'h. Thomas.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.

W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Haw.ey,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Intend applying to the Legislature for liberty to increase their capital.

CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, GROCERS, No. 404 Fourth-avenue, AGENTS FOR LONG'S CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until THURSDAY, the 11th day of January, 1855, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the material and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., in the XXIId Ward of the City of New-York. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, or for the carpenter work and materials, and a bidder may propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevation can be seen at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, Coal Dealer, corner of 40th-st. and 9th-av., of whom printed copies of specifications can be procured. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for XXIId (22d) Ward School, and will be received at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner 9th-av. and 40th-st., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward. FRANCIS B. GUEST, WILLIAM V. LEGGETT, Committee on New School Building.

THE SINE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS IS SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and INVOICE FILE—Once adopted, its permanent use is almost invariably secured, and a thousand testimonials to its exceeding usefulness might be easily obtained from consumers. All who desire to economize their time and labor, should immediately call and purchase. Prices for Sale, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 500 leaves, $1; prices for Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 500 leaves, $1.50.

E. T. YOUNG, No. 140 Fulton-st., 2d story.

COLORS AND COLOR-BOXES—From the world-renowned establishment of JAMES NEWMAN, Soho-square, London. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, is now prepared to meet the demand for these unrivaled articles, having just received a large invoice, which he will sell at the manufacturer's prices in London. Also a great variety of English Landscape Paintings, and a few large French-colored Pictures of Vegetables, Fruits and Game. H. W. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &C., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to 388 Broadway, New-York, having been burnt out by the fire at his old stand, No. 444 Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 3, 1855.

RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and continuous Railroad route from Cairo to Galena, and from Cairo to Chicago without change of cars. Through Line to Saint Louis, all the way by Railroad.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 25, 1854.

On and after MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting twice daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad lines of the country, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Pineries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 10 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express .... 9:15 A. M.

Second—St. Louis Night Express .... 10:5 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (265 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantages of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—9 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. *Third*—2:30 P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. *Fifth*—6:25 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. *Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.* E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 7:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:30 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 2:20 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 27, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 3 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1:15 A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 10:30 A. M. For Peekskill, 5, and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, 1 and 8 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River Depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M.; and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal, early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M. will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

BARTHOLOMEW'S PATENT HYDRANTS—Extensively used, self-stopping, substantial, easily kept in order, durable. Repairing done properly and promptly without digging up. Apply at shop No. 34 Marion-st.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.

GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 32 Water-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

BOWERY EXTENSION TO FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—The area of assessment includes property in the Ist, IId, IVth, VIth, VIIth, Xth, XIVth, XVth and XVIIth Wards, from Old-slip to 13th-st. All who are opposed to enormous and oppressive taxation and to this ruinous speculation, are requested to call without delay at the office of the subscriber, to ascertain the amount of their assessments and take measures to oppose the same.

JIREH BULL, No. 10 Dunne-st.

NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—EVERY LADY HER OWN DRESSMAKER.—MME. DEMOREST, of No. 375 Broadway, proposes to cut ladies' Waist patterns, during January and February, at only 12½ cents, to fit the form with perfect accuracy and elegant proportion. The art of dress cutting taught during this term at half the usual terms.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.

ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

These ships, have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 35 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;

PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;

AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Wickman.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 3.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 17.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain E. W. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on FRIDAY, Jan. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connolly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail THURSDAY, Jan. 25. *Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.*

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the Clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR FLORIDA.—Through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $35; Pilatka, $38.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Cattaraugus.—ALPHA MORSE against JOHN GRIFFITH and JOHN E. CLEVELAND.—Summons for Relief.—To JOHN GRIFFITH and JOHN E. CLEVELAND, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Alpha Morse, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed with the Clerk of Cattaraugus County, June 24, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at Ellicottville, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. [d22-law6wW*]

ERASTUS P. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID STANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 223 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated Nov. 28, 1854.

DAVID R. STANFORD, CAROLINE S. BROWN, ELIZA STANFORD, Executors.

n29-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS EAGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of EDWARDS & MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1854.

WILLIAM V. BRADY, WALTER U. QUINBY, Executors.

o25-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH DOYLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHAS. B. HART, No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 19, 1854. PETER McLAUGHLIN, Executor.

s20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HYATT F. BETTS, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 145 4th-st., in the city of Williamsburg, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 9, 1854.

o11-law6mW* ADRIANNA BETTS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SHELTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1854.

CLAUDIO S. GRAFFULLA, Administrator.

s27-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RYAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 22 Pierrepont-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated Dec. 19, 1854.

d22-law6mW* EVELINE RYAN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT D. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 15 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

j3-law6mW* JOHN A. WEEKS, Executor &c., of Robert D. Weeks, deceased.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the firm of SLOAN & LEGGETT, either by note or account, due or not due, are requested to send a statement of the same without delay to THOS. J. SLOAN, Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st.

SUPPLIES OF BEEF AND MUTTON FOR THE INSTITUTIONS IN CHARGE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—Proposals sealed and endorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration at their office, No. 61 Anthony-st., until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of January, 1855, for supplying the Institutions on Ward's Island, and the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, such quantities of Beef as may be required from time to time for one year from the 15th day of January, 1855, to the 15th day of January, 1856. Said Beef to consist of the following pieces, to be cut agreeably to specifications and samples, which may be seen at this office:

1.	Shoulders.	6.	Roasting Pieces.
2.	Buttocks.	7.	Sirloin Steaks.
3.	Chucks.	8.	Legs and Shins.
4.	Rump.	9.	Mutton.
5.	Corned.	10.	Veal.

Payments to be made semi-monthly, on presentation of bills duly certified; and offers to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, with their assent in writing, as security for the performance of the contract.

Any proposal not in strict compliance with this advertisement will not be received; and the Board of Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any proposal, or portions thereof, as they may deem expedient. Any information that may be required by parties offering for the above, will be given on application at their office.

JAMES KELLY, E. PURDY, JAS. A. KENNEDY, Officers of the Commissioners of Emigration.

December, 1854. No. 61 Anthony-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by JOS. A. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must bring their certificates.

EDWARD A. FRASER, COUNSELOR AT LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, No. 333 Broome-st., New-York. Titles of real estate searched, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage.

CARRIAGES.—A large and elegant assortment of Carriages, made in the best manner and of the best materials, may be found at the Repository of MOTT & CO., No. 366 Broadway, at very reduced prices. Those wanting will find it to their interest to buy now.

WILSON & CO.—Accountants, Nos. 49 and 51 Nassau-st.—Accounts, and books of account, however complicated, adjusted, and books posted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the Aven. to the Hudson River, [illegible]

PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the XIIth Ward of said City. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st. in this City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 15 Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say: On the north by the southerly line or side of 107th-st.; on the south by the northerly line or side of 106th-st.; on the east by the westerly line or side of 10th-av., and on the west by the easterly line or side of 11th-av. And also all those other certain lots, pieces or parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of the 11th-av., between 106th and 107th-sts. And also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of the 10th-av., between 106th and 107th-sts., aforesaid, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from [illegible] to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards, [illegible]

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, JOHN DENNISTOUN, WILLIAM WOOD, WILLIAM CROSS, and THOMAS SELLER, against JAMES McHENRY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer [illegible] on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] tember, 1854, besides the costs of this action. Dated Oct. [illegible] 1854. FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of December, 1854. FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—RALPH MEAD, EDWIN MEAD, RALPH MEAD, Jr., and OBADIAH MEAD, Plaintiffs, against THE CANAL BANK OF CLEVELAND, Defendants.—To THE CANAL BANK OF CLEVELAND, Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 28th day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. [illegible], 1854.

JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2[illegible] day of November, 1854.—Dated New-York, Nov. 2[illegible], 1854.

JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—ELIZABETH OSTROM, by FRANCIS T. MILLER, her next friend, Plaintiff, against JAMES L. WILSON and CAROLINE WILSON, his wife, John V. Greene and Angeline V. Greene, his wife, [illegible] Defendants.—Summons.—To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 26th day of December, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on the corner of Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 2[illegible], 1854. S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Plaintiff's Attorney, New-York.

d27-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK A. COE against SAMUEL CALDWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk, in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 52 John-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of May, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1854. BELL & COE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 52 John-st.

d28-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—WILLIAM E. THORN, against WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK and MARY L., his wife, PETER HOLM and MARGARET, his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 24th of August, 1854, at the village of White Plains in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 21, 1854.

d18-law6wW* A. G. THORP, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.—JACOB H. BACKHANN against JOHANNES H. NOLL and ELIZABETH, his wife, LAWRENCE FRANCK and MARY, his wife, HEINRICH DUSEL and IDA, his wife, SEBASTIAN BAUER and KUNIGUNDA, his wife, and JACOB BERLIN and ANDREW NEDEL.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, HEINRICH DUSEL and IDA, his wife, and SEBASTIAN BAUER and KUNIGUNDA, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Kings County Clerk's office, December 12, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 201 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

DANIEL TREMBLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

d13-law6wW*

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST

$600,000 IN SPECIE.

CALIFORNIA NEWS TO DEC. 9.

The steamship *Star of the West* arrived ... at Punta Arenas on the morning of the 23d ult., and left at midnight of the 23d with passengers and $600,000 in specie. She arrived here Tuesday noon. Purser LORD and the Agents of the Expresses oblige us with early packages.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, connecting, left San Francisco on the evening of the 9th, passed steamer *Uncle Sam* on the 10th, within five days of San Francisco, and arrived at San Juan del Sur on the night of the 21st. Passengers crossed the Transit route in thirty-three hours.

The *Star of the West* left Punta Arenas at midnight of the 23d, with 296 passengers and $600,000 in specie, for New-York—called at Key West for coals, and left on the evening of the 28th, at 4 o'clock, and arrived this morning, (Jan. 2,) having experienced strong gales and heavy sea from the N. E. and N. W. during the whole passage.

The following distinguished persons are among her passengers: Hon. Senator GWYNE, Hon. C. K. GARRISON, SAMUEL BRANNAN, Esq., W. C. RALSTON, Esq., Purser WELCH, U. S. A., Major A. J. SMITH, U. S. A., J. ROSS BROWN, Esq., S. H. ULMER, Esq., and others.

Vessels in Port at San Juan Del Norte, Dec. 23, 1854.

U. S. frigate *Columbia*, (50 guns,) T. B. WILSON, Commander, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore NEWTON of the Home Squadron, arrived on the 20th ult. bringing Mr. WHEELER, Minister to Nicaragua, Mr. MARLEY, Minister to Guatemala, and also Mr. FABENS, special agent for the United States Government. Officers and crew all well.

H. B. M. steam-frigate *Termagant*, (36 guns,) bearing the broad pendant of Commodore HENDERSON of the West India Squadron, having on board Mr. GREEN, the English Consul, arrived a few days prior to the *Columbia*, accompanied by the frigate *Vestal* of 26 guns, and brig-of-war *Daring* of 10 guns.

American barque *Nashua* for New-York soon.

The English Mail steamer *Dee* left for Chagres on the morning of the 22d.

Her British Majesty's frigate *Vestal*, for Jamaica, left the harbor on the evening of the 23d, but grounded on the outward bar, and at the time of the sailing of the *Star of the West*, the steamer *Daniel Webster* for New-Orleans was assisting in towing her off.

The United States steam frigate *Princeton* attached to Commodore NEWTON's squadron was hourly expected.

Specie List.

[illegible] Drexel, Sherman & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] Adams & Co.	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
William Seligman & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
To Order	[illegible]
[illegible], Philadelphia	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

The Mines.

[Notwith]standing the absence of rain which [illegible] severely felt by the miners, the [illegible] all the principal Northern mines con[illegible] of a very encouraging character.

[illegible] nugget of gold weighing 17 pounds, was [illegible] a week ago, at a depth of four [illegible] intermixed with quartz, and is said to [illegible] 10 pounds of pure gold, and is valued at [illegible].

[illegible] Calaveras County near Moquelumne Hill, a [illegible] lump of crystalized gold weighing 1½ oz. [illegible] picked up on a gulch by an Indian boy. From Glencoe we learn that a party of miners [illegible] upon a very rich lead, and took out from $10 [illegible] to the pan, and that considerable excitement [illegible] taken place in that locality.

[At] Caldwell's Garden, near Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne County, a party of miners have been very successful, having struck a lead which yielded [illegible] to the pan; in one forenoon they took out $1,000.

The South Carolina Company have sold their quartz claim on Carson Hill, Calaveras County, to an English company, for the good round sum of $35,000.

We learn that rich gold placers some twenty miles [illegible] were discovered a few weeks since on the east fork of the Carson River, but very little mining could be done, as the river had frozen and the weather was intensely cold.

A valuable quicksilver mine has been discovered at [illegible], on the coast range of mountains, three miles from the San Joaquin plains. We also learn that a vein of what is supposed to be coal has been found on Rabbit Creek, Sierra County. It is of a hard substance, burns slowly, and does not emit any very great heat.

Lynch Law in Mariposa—Jack Roarke Hung by the People.

The citizens of Mariposa were all last week in a state of great excitement in consequence of the murder of a man named JAMES HORING, a tall, fine-looking Kentuckian, by a one-eyed gambler, known in many parts of the State as JACK ROARKE. HORING went to Mariposa from the neighborhood of Sonora about the middle of last week. He became intoxicated on Saturday evening, and was taken by ROARKE and put to bed in the El Dorado. Next morning he missed some money (about $160) which was in his pocket the evening previous. During Sunday and Monday, he made some inquiries to discover the thief, and from facts elicited by him, became convinced that ROARKE was the person. ROARKE, previous to the robbery of the money, had represented himself as being broke, and this was pretty generally received by his associates as true. After the events of Saturday evening, he appeared to have some funds, and was betting rather freely. On Tuesday morning he and two others were sitting in the El Dorado Saloon, when HORING entered, and insinuated that ROARKE had robbed him. ROARKE said that he must not make any insinuations against him; and that he was too well known in Mariposa, and that if he did make any such insinuations, he would shoot the top of his head off. The deceased replied that if he took the top of his head off he would have to take the bottom with it. He then rose from the table where he was sitting, drew his pistol, cocked it, and presented it in the direction of ROARKE. McGREAL immediately stepped between them, caught the pistol of deceased and pointed it up, when ROARKE reached around Mr. McGREAL and shot HORING, while held by another. After receiving a mortal wound, HORING fired at ROARKE, who was flying, but missed him. HORING died, and ROARKE was arrested and confined in the county jail. The people were very much excited against the murderer at the time, but their indignation slumbered until Saturday last, when the agent of ADAMS & Co. reports that JACK ROARKE was taken from the jail by a large crowd of the citizens, and hung until dead, on a tree just outside of the limits of the town.

An eye witness adds:

"Arrived at the gallows he ascended the platform with the rope about his neck, made a brief address, in which he denied the truth of the reports of having previously killed a number of men on [illegible], together with some other charges which had been industriously circulated to his prejudice, declared his regret in not being allowed a trial by law, returned thanks to the Sheriff and posse for their efforts to retain him in legal custody, and with the expression of 'God bless my soul' submitted, and was hung."

[illegible]

A party of miners, who left San Diego some [illegible] months since on a gold finding expedition beyond the Colorado and Gila Rivers in Mexico, have returned, [illegible] particles of gold were found, but not sufficient to pay for mining.

[illegible]

On the 1st inst., the [illegible] the Bankers, not to receive francs for more than twenty cents, took effect. They had previously passed for twenty-five cents. Owing to the vast numbers in circulation, the change involved considerable loss to holders. In every branch of trade and business throughout the city, they are now received for twenty cents only. Several other coins that are common in California, might be similarly reduced with consistency.

A railroad from Los Angeles to the Colorado is in high favor with many of the leading citizens of the former city. The inhabitants of San Diego are also projecting a railroad to the Colorado.

Some capitalists in Los Angeles have purchased land with the view of founding a new city, six miles inland from San Pedro.

A Salt Manufacturing Company, near Los Angeles, has a capital of $250,000 invested.

A spirited encounter between a "grizzly" and a young man of San Andres took place a few days since. There was a regular stand-up fight in which bruin won the first "round" by knocking his human antagonist down and rolling him over, but having got a severe stab in the neck and the contents of a pistol awarded him, he judged it prudent to retreat.

A fire destroyed property to the amount of $14,000 in Neveda, on the 19th of November.

An election for Chief Engineer and three Assistants of the Fire Department was held on the 4th ult., and resulted in the reelection of CHAS. P. DUANE to the first named office, and Messrs. WM. FREE, FRANKLIN WHEELER and JOS. CAPPRICE to the other.

The telegraph line between Columbia and Stockton will be in operation on the 1st of January.

A sample of Cotton, grown on the banks of the Sacramento by Mr. T. O. SELBY, has been exhibited by that gentleman, and has demonstrated the adaptation of the Sacramento Valley for Cotton growing.

It is understood, says the *Echo du Pacifique*, that the Russian ship *Kamschatka*, which now lies in our harbor, is only a privateer, prepared to leave the port at the earliest moment, to attack the French and English merchantmen. The English frigate *President*, which left two days after the arrival of the *Kamschatka*, did not go without learning the true character of the latter vessel, and has not left the vicinity of San Francisco; and will reënter the harbor about the 18th or 20th of this month. Besides, the French frigate *Alceste* left Callao on the 10th October, destined hither, and is now due. The English steamer *Virago* will likewise soon be back to our harbor. We know that the *Kamschatka* has eight guns and a crew of 100 men, and that she did not come hither for nothing.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our dates are twelve days later, namely, to Nov. 16.

Vessels in Port.

The following was the number of vessels in Honolulu harbor on Friday, Nov. 10. Fifteen whalers, not included in the number, cleared previously to the 10th, making 89 whalers arrived to date:

Whaleships	74
Merchantmen	13
Ships-of-war	4
Coasting vessels and steamers	13
Total number vessels in port	104

We learn that there were about 75 whalers at anchor at Lahaina, at the latest dates.

San Francisco Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1854.

The fine clipper ships *Celestial* and *Sting Ray*, which arrived to-day from New-York, brought full cargoes of assorted merchandise, much of which had been sold previous to arrival. Many of the sales have been previously reported by us.

FLOUR—Sales from first hands of 3,000 quarter sacks Happy Valley Mills Flour, at $8@$8 50; 300 bbls. Haxall, [illegible], at $6; 100 bbls. Belmont, on private terms. Jobbing sales, 300 quarter sacks repacked Chile, at $6; 400 quarter sacks Magnolia, at $6 50; 300 quarter sacks Golden Gate, at $6 25; 600 quarter sacks other Domestic Mills, at $7 75@$8 25.

GRAIN—3,300 sacks Barley, in two lots, from first hands, at 1½c. Jobbing sales 600 sacks, in lots, at 1¾@1¾c. 1,250 sacks Wheat, in lots, from store and wharf, at 2@2½c. We hear of small lots of Oats jobbed at 1½c.

POTATOES—1,825 sacks Potatoes, in lots, at 1½@1½c.

RICE—The demand for Rice continues unabated, and most of the sales reported have been made to Chinamen. We note sales to-day of 100,000 lbs. repacked Manilla, at 5c.; 50,000 lbs. No. 2 China, at 5¼c.; 25,000 lbs. do. do., at same figure; 20,000 lbs. Carolina, weevily, at 6¼c.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. John B. [illegible], Mr. THOMAS SEWARD to Miss SARAH C. REED, daughter of the late Samuel Reed, all of this City.

Oswego papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 30, in St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Mr. Diller, Mr. THOMAS VERNON, of Whitestone, to Mrs. MARY BRADY, of Brooklyn.

At Dundaff, Pa., on Thursday, Dec. 28, by Rev. Dr. Bates of Carbondale, Mr. C. C. CHURCH to Miss E. C. PHINNEY, both of Dundaff.

At Spotswood, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, in St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Joseph F. Phillips, Mr. GEORGE COOPER STOUT, merchant, of Middletown Point, to Miss ADELAIDE, daughter of Hon. John Perrine, of Spotswood.

At Stamford, on Monday, Jan. 1, in St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Todd, Miss EMILY HOYT, of Stamford, to NORTON [illegible], of Germantown, Pa.

At Port Richmond, on Monday, Jan. 1, by Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. ISRAEL [illegible] to Miss MARY ELIZABETH [illegible], both of Staten Island.

At Port Richmond, on Monday, Jan. 1, by Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. GARRET FREEMAN BUSH to Miss HANNAH [illegible] POST, both of Staten Island.

At [illegible], Pa., on Saturday, Aug. 26, by I. T. Dawson, Esq., JAMES M. JUNE, of Westchester Co., to Miss ISABELLA JOSEPHINE GORDON, of New-York City.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 31, of consumption, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA M., wife of Saml. C. F. Carter.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday morning, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 31st-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 2, Mrs. LAURA M. TILESTON, widow of the late Otis Tileston, of Boston, aged 60 years.

Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Jan. 1, HELEN A., wife of James Whitehouse.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Joseph's Church, corner of 6th-av. and 4th-st., at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 3.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 2, Mrs. SARAH S. OLIVER, wife of John Oliver, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 183 Franklin-st., on Thursday, 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, of consumption, SAMUEL S. [illegible], in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 360 Madison-st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and members of the Knickerbocker Lodge, also the members of the Exempt Firemen's Association, are respectfully invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 2, at her residence, No. 364 Pacific-st., near Bond, Mrs. FRANCES O'SULLIVAN, aged 70 years, widow of the late Eugene O'Sullivan.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Eugene and James, are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Church, Court-st., on Thursday morning, the 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, JEANNIE, only child of Mathew and Adeline Hall, aged 1 year, 7 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] Jay-st., near Johnson, this day, (Wednesday,) the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

She was the sunshine of our home,
An angel to us given;
Just when we learned to love her most,
God called her back to heaven.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 31, of scarlet fever, LOUIS, youngest son of Ann E. and Benj. A. McDONALD, aged 3 years, 3 months and 21 days.

His remains were taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

In Elizabethtown, on Monday, Jan. 1, at her residence, NANCY, widow of John M. Ogden, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Summers, corner of Bridge and Washington-sts., Elizabethtown, N. J.

At Englewood, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday morning, Jan. 1, Dr. NATHANIEL PEABODY, late of Boston, Mass., in the 81st year of his age.

At Geneva, on Monday, Jan. 1, suddenly, HIRAM H. SEELYE.

In Ellington, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at the house of Rev. Chas. Hyde, JENNIE HOLMES HYDE, daughter of F. L. and H. E. Hyde, aged 8 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 2.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s..s3	83	50	Erie Railroad....b3	38½
14,500	Virg'a 6s..s3 ex int.	92	250	do....s3	38½
5,000	do....b30	92	100	do....btw	38½
1,000	Mich. South. Bds.	93	40	do....b60	40
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	85	50	do....b60	38¾
5,000	do....b30	85	200	do....b30	[illegible]
14,000	do	85½	100	do....b10	[illegible]
23,500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	93	500	do....s3	[illegible]
10,000	do....b60	93½	200	do....b30	[illegible]
15	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	105	100	do....b30	[illegible]
100	Canton Co.	[illegible]	200	do....s3	38
50	do....b3	[illegible]	200	do....s3	38
50	do....s3	[illegible]	350	do....s3	38¼
200	Nic. Transit Co.	14	100	do....b3	38
100	do....b30	14½	100	do....c	38¼
150	do....s3	13¾	25	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	94½
400	do....b30	14	20	do	90
200	do....c	13¾	200	Harlem Railroad....s3	26
200	do....b30	14¼	100	do....b3	26
200	do....b30	14	500	do	26
300	Flor. & K. Joint St'k	[illegible]	100	do	26
100	N. J. Zinc Co.	4	400	do....b30	26
300	Penn. Coal Co....b30	[illegible]	600	do....b30	26
100	do	[illegible]	15	New-Jersey Railroad	115
100	Cumb. Coal Co....c	28	25	N. H. & Hartford R. R.	105
[illegible]	do....b3	28	200	Reading Railroad....opg	72
[illegible]	do....s3	27¾	200	do....opg	72½
[illegible]	do....b30	27¾	100	do....b60	72
[illegible]	do....c	27¾	100	do	72¼
[illegible]	do....s10	[illegible]	200	do....b60	73
[illegible]	do....b60	[illegible]	50	Hudson R. Railroad	34
[illegible]	do....b30	[illegible]	125	do	33½
[illegible]	do....c	27	150	do....b30	34
[illegible]	do....s10	27¾	250	do....b30	34½
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	[illegible]	50	do....b30	34
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	10	N. Indiana Railroad	78
[illegible]	do....btw	[illegible]	25	Illin. Cen. Railroad	81
[illegible]	do	[illegible]			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Indiana State 5s	83	50	N. Y. Central R. R.	81
20,000	Missouri 6s	86	100	do	81½
1,000	Erie Income Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	do....b60	[illegible]
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Central R. R.	[illegible]
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
50	Nicara. Transit Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
400	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
45	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	105	[illegible]	do	[illegible]

TUESDAY, Jan. 2—P. M.

The failure of WADSWORTH & SHELDON of this City, Railway and General Bankers, and the financial agents of the State of Illinois, opened the new business year most inauspiciously. The half yearly interest on the Public Debt of Illinois was to have been paid this morning, but was not, although it is understood that the means were provided by the authorities at Springfield in due season. The failure we apprehend is a bad one, and will cause loss to the State and delay to the public creditors, but no ultimate loss to the latter. The event is to be regretted as likely to work mischief in various ways at the West, as well as here, the firm having extensive business relations with Chicago, Springfield, St. Louis, &c. A portion of their correspondents are said to have left them under heavy advances on the eve of the payment for the State of Illinois, which was the immediate cause of stoppage. They were large stockholders some months ago, in one of the Macon, Georgia banks, the old charter of which was bought up, after the example of Mr. GEORGE SMITH with the Atlanta Bank, for use in and around Chicago. What the fate of the Bank will be we are not advised.

Later in the day, the announcement was made that BELCHER BROTHERS of St. Louis, a heavy Mercantile house, in the refinement and sale of West India Sugars and General Produce, had suspended payment, with liabilities approaching two millions dollars, and carrying down their New-York correspondents, FOSTER & STEPHENSON. The house of WITHROP G. RAY, of this City, also suspended payment, from losses in the same quarter. The house of BELCHER was one of the most noted concerns in St. Louis, understood, a year or so ago, to be very wealthy, and commanding an influence that enabled them to brave the General Government and the domestic Sugar interest of Louisiana, in certain proceedings growing out of the importation of raw Sugars from Mantanzas, under the name of Molasses. The controversy is no doubt fresh in the memory of many of our readers.

The effect of these untoward events on the Stock Exchange to-day, was to neutralize in a measure the otherwise favorable beginning of the year, the improved position of the Banks, the low *rate of the Foreign Exchange*, and the liberal disbursements of the General Government on the *principal and interest of the Federal Debt*. The decline on the Share list was from 1 to 2 ℘ cent., as compared with the closing rates of Saturday afternoon. Erie left off 37¾@38; New-York Central, 81¼; Harlem, 26; and Cumberland Coal, 27¼. From the same cause the rates for State Loans, particularly Missouris, fell off 2@3 ℘ cent. They were sold to-day, ex-dividend, Missouris 86, Virginias 92, Indiana fives 70. The market closed generally heavy.

The payment and receipt of January dividends kept the Street pretty busy through the day. The changes of money from hand to hand were enormous in aggregate amount. No prominent default, except in the case of the Illinois Public Debt, amounting to about $180,000, took place. There was some irregularity in one or two of the minor dividends due from the interior, which, if not set right in a short time, is of no general importance. The Sub-Treasury transferred $852,000 to the Interest Fund of the Government, and of this amount $250,000 was paid out to-day. The regular balance is thus reduced to $2,470,269. There is understood to be one or two large Government checks, nearly a million of dollars in amount, in the City, not yet presented, on account of the redemption of the Public Debt. In the general Money market there is nothing new to remark upon. The Dividend disbursements will scarcely be felt on the rates of interest for some days, if at all, to time borrowers. At call, the supply of Money is fair. The rates of Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer to-morrow ruled 107¾ for best Bankers' names, and 107@107½ for transient Bank and other undoubted signatures. Produce Exchange, with shipping papers, 106@106½. A fair business was done, but the supply was more than ample for the demand.

The California weekly packet arrived this afternoon with $625,000 in Gold Dust and Bars on freight. This, by the way of Nicaragua, is a fair amount, being one-third only of the semi-monthly shipment, the remainder divided to the Panama route. There is nothing new of moment reported of the San Francisco market. The miners in some quarters of the State were idle because of the continued absence of rain. The artificial water channels were yielding well.

Among the 1st of January changes in the Wall-street firms, we notice that Messrs. DREXEL & Co., of Philadelphia, old and wealthy Exchange Bankers with a branch in San Francisco, go into the firm of VAN VLECK & READ. The new house is under the style of VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL. Messrs. WILLIAM and JOHN O'BRIEN have added two of their younger brothers, CHARLES and ROBERT O'BRIEN, to the firm, without changing the style.

The Hudson River Railroad received in December the sum of $215,905, freight and passenger money, against $123,174 same month in 1853.

Two of the marine losses abroad, reported by the *Atlantic*, fall heavily upon the New-York underwriters,—the *Queen of the West*, of GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co.'s Liverpool Packet Line, and the *Pride of the Seas*, belonging to Baltimore. The aggregate loss to this side is about $200,000, and to the English insurers, $175,000.

The Import of foreign Goods at the port of New-York for the month of December, as officially ascertained, was:

In Dutiable Goods, marketed	$5,423,000
In Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,953,000
In Free Goods	901,000
Total	$9,277,000
Our table, Jan. 1, gave 28 days in Dec.	7,462,000
Difference	$1,815,000
Added to our table for year	177,323,000
Total	$179,138,000
Add official difference, 11 months	704,000
Total Foreign Merchandise	$179,842,000
Foreign Specie entered	2,117,000
Official Total of all Imports	$181,959,000

The Exports of the year are as follows:

Domestic Produce, by table, Jan. 1		$58,571,000
Difference in December, less		171,000
Total		$58,400,000
Add difference in official footings, 11 months		167,000
Total Domestic Produce		$58,233,000
Specie table, Jan. 1	$37,100,000	
Add for December	97,000—	37,197,000
Reëxportation Foreign Goods		[illegible]
Official total of all Exports		$107,[illegible]

Value of the principal articles of Imports for 1854.

Dry Goods	$64,205,311	Liquors	3,270,604
Cigars	5,938,031	Railroad Iron	12,325,949
Coffee	14,600,722	Molasses	3,365,233
Steel and Iron	24,075,009	Sugar	24,276,258
Tin	10,898,444	Tea	20,269,504
Lead	3,151,510	Tobacco	1,063,264
Hardware & Cutl'y	6,640,527	Watches	3,055,039
Hides	12,130,780	Wines	5,[illegible]

Monthly Summary of Cash Duties received at New-York, 1854.

Jan.	$4,370,303	July	$4,343,748
Feb.	3,667,365	Aug.	3,924,690
March	3,627,186	Sept.	3,430,000
April	3,165,460	Oct.	3,406,115
May	3,042,160	Nov.	1,751,022
June	3,459,020	Dec.	1,510,050
Total			$38,107,816

We avail of the Annual Continental Circular, prepared by Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., for the following financial and statistical extracts. It takes a more hopeful view of the future than is, perhaps, borne out by all the facts that have for six months past surrounded the money market, but is not the less interesting as reflecting the opinion of a large class of German and French Houses in this City, who have liberally participated for several years in the purchase of American Stocks for foreign account.

[Translation.]

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1854.

Throwing a retrospective glance over the year 1854, to review the prominent points which distinguish it as regards commerce and finances, we find it contrasts strikingly with the preceding ones. Stimulated by the discovery and the continued production of gold in California, by the demand for export of the great agricultural products of the country, by the creation of numerous Banks tending to greatly increase mercantile credit, the various branches of commerce and industry had received an extraordinary impulse. The construction simultaneously of many Railroads, the rapid ship building, the increase of commerce in general, the development of the various manufacturing and mining interests, were the natural consequences of it. Amidst that general impetus, the Stocks of States, Cities, and of all the various Companies, as well as Real Estate, reached during the year 1853 the culminating point of their value. At one or two intervals, already a momentary but very marked stringency in the Money market indicated then a rather expanded situation, and was the forerunner of the reaction which has since taken place. Slow at first, and not very decided at first, this reaction has become more marked and violent since the month of July last, at which time extensive disorders and frauds in some of the Railroad Companies struck a serious blow to confidence in general, and consequently to public credit. The shock affected first with most severity the various Railroad Companies, extended gradually to the various ramifications of commerce and of industry, and at last was also severely felt by real estate. The general contraction of credits, severe and rapid as it is, produces the crisis through which we pass at present. The crisis differs widely by its nature and its extent from that of 1837, with which some persons are inclined to compare it. In 1837, the Federal Government and the various States, in consequence of their close connection with a defective banking system, were drawn into the general ruin; at this time the Federal Government, entirely independent of the Banks, is in a brilliant financial position, showing $26,000,000 of specie in its vaults, after redeeming during the year over $20,000,000 of its debt. The States (the old States principally,) with an indebtedness in many cases almost equal to what it is now, were embarrassed with great undertakings of internal improvements, and of canals unfinished and unproductive, while at this moment these undertakings, having been completed, have become a cause of prosperity. With resources incomparably greater than at that time, the States, with few exceptions, have avoided the system of borrowing to carry on public works, while the many railroads undertaken within their borders by Companies, with the coöperation of cities and counties, are mostly finished, productive, and add immensely to the wealth of the country.

In support of the various facts indicated above, and to set them off more clearly, we subjoin a few statistics from the time of the discovery of gold in California.

Importations into the United States, Specie included. For the Year to 30th June.		*Exports from the U. S., Specie included.* For the Year to 30th June.	
1849	$147,857,439	1849	$145,755,820
1850	178,138,318	1850	151,898,720
1851	216,224,932	1851	218,388,011
1852	212,945,442	1852	209,658,366
1853	267,978,647	1853	230,976,157
1854	304,562,381	1854	278,241,064
Total	$1,327,707,159	Total	$1,234,918,138
From 30th June, '53, to 31st Dec., 1853	140,912,000	From 30th June, '53, to 31st Dec., 1853	124,101,000
From 30th June, '54, to 31st Dec., 1854, (estimated at)	128,747,000	From 30th June, '54, to 31st Dec., 1854, (estimated at)	115,267,000

From the above it appears that after having gradually increased from 1849 to 1854, there has been suddenly a diminution during the last six months compared with the same period in 1853, of about $16,160,000 in the imports, and of about $8,924,000 in the exports.

Total Tonnage of the United States.

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
1847	1,[illegible]	1851	3,772,439	1853	4,407,010
1849	3,334,015	1852	4,138,441	1854	4,802,902
1850	3,535,454				

This branch of industry, closely allied to the prosperity of commerce, suffers naturally at this moment from the crisis, by the inaction in which part of the shipping is left.

Situation of Banks in the United States from 1837 to 1854.

	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Discounts and Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.
1837	788	$290,000,000	$525,000,000	$37,000,000	$149,000,000
1843	691	228,000,000	254,000,000	33,000,000	58,000,000
1848	751	204,000,000	344,000,000	46,000,000	128,000,000
1851	879	227,000,000	413,000,000	48,000,000	155,000,000
1854	1,208	301,000,000	557,000,000	59,000,000	204,000,000

This comparative statement, made up to the first months of 1854, shows about the whole expansion which has taken place, whilst the contraction has only begun within the last six months. The following will give an idea of this contraction:

Situation of the Banks in the State of Ohio.

1854.	Capital.	Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.
Feb'ry.	$6,845,000	$27,380,000	$2,319,000	$13,629,000
Nov.	6,037,000	15,078,000	1,690,000	6,074,000

In the City of New-York.

1854.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
June	$47,454,000	$91,016,000	$10,252,000	$9,380,000	$71,702,000
Aug. 5	47,657,000	86,733,000	14,468,000	9,124,000	76,376,000
Oct. 28	47,657,000	86,769,000	9,838,000	8,151,000	66,709,000
Nov. 18	48,163,000	82,191,000	10,891,000	7,817,000	62,181,000
Dec. 16	——	80,946,000	11,471,000	——	61,367,000

In the City of Boston.

1854.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movement of Specie and of Precious Metals in the United States, from 1849 to 1854.

Total production of gold in California, about	$291,300,000
Absorbed in California and exported direct	40,000,000
Total received in the Atlantic States, about	$251,300,000
Various importations of Specie, about	33,200,000
Total, about	$284,400,000
Export of Gold and various Specie, about	$154,500,000
Leaving in the country in addition to what was existing in the United States previously	$129,900,000

This accession to the amount of Specie has been distributed as follows:

Augmentation in the Banks	$13,000,000
Augmentation in the Treasury of the Federal Government	18,900,000
Augmentation in general circulation out of Banks	98,000,000
Total	$129,900,000

The expansion which at first glance would appear in Banking is, therefore, not very great, considering the increase of territory, of population, and of wealth in the United States from 1837 to 1854; whilst the increase of specie in the country since the discovery of gold in California, amounting to about $129,900,000, exceeds considerably the amount existing in the country in 1837, and valued then in one of the messages of the President at $80,000,000. If, therefore, we keep account of the impetus given to the great manufacturing interests of the country, of the increase of gold, of the agricultural produce, of the tonnage of the merchant navy, of the construction of about 12,000 miles of Railroad now finished and productive, and we are brought to the conclusion that the present condition is not analogous to that of 1837, and that if the creation in so short a period of the various and important resources has contributed to bring about the financial crisis through which we are passing, it has imparted to the whole country recuperative powers which will greatly assist it in extricating itself from its present embarrassment.

The Treasury of the United States held at the various depositories, at the close of December, the sum of $25,333,000, of which $24,807,000 was subject to draft. The deposits at St. Louis reach the unusual amount of $4,613,000, and at Boston $4,703,000. Of the former $1,380,000 has been ordered to other points.

In the General Markets to-day Breadstuffs were doing better. Stocks generally very low; demand good. Flour advanced 12½c.@18¾c. ℘ bbl. Good Michigan White Wheat realized $2 28 ℘ bushel. Western Mixed Corn was freely bought at $1, in store, and $1 01@$1 02, delivered, ℘ bushel. Cotton was very dull and quoted ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. lower, with very light sales. In Provisions, the only noticeable change was in Mess Pork, which declined to $12 62½ ℘ bbl., and at the close favored buyers. Nothing remarkably new in other articles. The Cotton circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT gives the following movement of the crop. It will be noticed that the Foreign Export this week reaches the large figure of 39,000 bales:

	1855.	1854.
Receipts at the Ports	854,000	672,000
Exports to Great Britain	344,000	263,000
Exports to France	93,000	77,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	65,000	60,000
Total Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of which during the past week, include:

	1855.	1854.
Receipts at the Ports	61,000	100,000
Exports to Great Britain	26,000	25,000
Exports to France	7,000	5,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	6,000	5,000
Total Exports	39,000	35,000

In the printed copy of the Message of Governor CLARK, furnished to the City press this afternoon, the Bank Note Circulation of the State of New-York is stated at $43,968,838; of which, under the General Law, there was outstanding, on the 30th September, the date of the last quarterly return, $24,661,573. The first figure is palpably an error, originating probably in the press at Albany. The aggregate circulation of New-York was never so large, and in the official tabular statement from the Bank Department of the 30th September, now before us, the amount is stated at $31,807,708, which, allowing for $24,661,573, under the General Law, would leave $6,846,135 for the old Safety Fund issue. The Message states the securities held for the General Circulation at $25,922,160; of which $6,718,248 is in Bonds and Mortgages, being an increase of this class of securities, during the year, of $940,670. The Governor very properly endorses the repeated recommendation of Mr. ST. JOHN, the Bank Superintendent, to modify this hazardous privilege of the Banking Law. He also urges further legislation in regard to Banks of Saving. The Canal Revenues are thus stated:

Gross receipts	$2,988,665
Expenses of Repairs, Superintendence, &c	1,237,866
Nett Revenue	$1,750,799
Constitutional burthens on Canal Revenue	1,944,861
Deficiency	$194,062

Among the annual drafts made on the revenue is one of $200,000 towards the expenses of the State Government, which cannot be met out of the result of the Canal year just closed. The amendment to the Constitution adopted last Spring, raises the annual appropriations from the Canal revenue to $1,940,630 during the current year, exclusive of the $200,000, and to a much larger sum as the new Canal loans are negotiated and put at interest. It will therefore become necessary to make other arrangements for the General Fund of the State, now drawing $350,000 from the Canals, as well as the $200,000, for the support of the State Government. The interest upon the Canal Debt is first to be cared for, and next the interest upon the General Debt. These items were $1,300,000 under the Constitution before amendment. They were $1,394,861 the year just closed, and will be $1,500,920 the current year, or within $159,921 of the entire nett revenue of the Canals last year. Under these circumstances—although the Message is silent on this point—we repeat that it is not only possible, but highly probable, that the policy of restoring the tolls upon Railway freights, during the season of Canal navigation, will be brought to the attention of the *Legislature*. The remarks of the Governor on the New-York Stock Board attracted much attention this afternoon. He does so much justice to "the high personal respectability and influential position of the members of the Board," that they are taken in no unkind spirit, though the practicability of eradicating the spirit of adventure in their dealings, either with insiders or outsiders, by presenting new terms or new penalties to the Board, is not generally conceded.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans Dec. 23.	Loans Dec. 16.	Specie Dec. 23.	Specie Dec. 16.
Citizens' Bank	2,584,083	2,579,460	1,342,696	1,370,096
Canal Bank	2,545,914	2,417,732	838,106	877,106
Louisiana	3,811,471	3,768,912	1,643,396	1,515,489
Louisiana State	3,023,015	2,789,163	1,582,280	1,540,179
Mech. & Traders'	1,230,044	1,266,253	243,169	258,136
Bank of N. Orleans	909,034	853,261	318,061	338,825
Southern Bank	469,630	522,505	146,083	143,682
Union Bank	1,618,125	969,882	254,978	231,916
Total	17,521,325	17,278,167	6,220,742	6,215,262
	Increase	$243,158	Increase	$5,480

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation Dec. 23.	Circulation Dec. 16.	Deposits Dec. 23.	Deposits Dec. 16.
Citizens' Bank	1,740,790	1,686,150	1,725,079	1,839,267
Canal Bank	1,149,680	1,149,580	1,187,481	1,148,249
Louisiana	509,980	521,919	3,084,344	2,985,409
Louisiana State	1,816,985	1,688,710	3,710,448	3,[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	183,080	182,675	514,845	501,139
B'k of N. Orleans	526,320	538,560	511,894	476,137
Southern Bank	313,815	324,450	198,975	221,[illegible]
Union Bank	461,382	412,025	638,740	651,[illegible]
Total	6,302,[illegible]	6,309,065	11,372,966	11,481,115
	Increase	$[illegible]	Decrease	$[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Dec. 23.	Dec. 16.
Bank of Louisiana	$842,385	$882,722
Canal Bank	653,888	795,369
Southern Bank	617,128	618,057
Louisiana State Bank	25,986	28,017
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	7,824	32,535
Citizens' Bank	382,534	390,[illegible]
Bank of New-Orleans	276,695	235,591
Union Bank	301,079	229,927
Total	$3,[illegible]	$2,7[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The receipts of Hogs here up to this date are 50,000 short of those received last year at this time. The market is dull at $4 50@$4 75. EXCHANGE on New-York is one ℘ cent. premium. FREIGHTS are declining—70c. ℘ bbl. is asked for FLOUR to New-Orleans, $1 for PORK to Pittsburg, and for FLOUR 40c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the West, from Punta Arenas—Hon. W. M. Gwyn and servant, Hon. C. K. Garrison and servant, Geo. Brannan and servant, W. C. Ralston, W. R. Garrison, Miss Emma Metcalf, Capt. W. A. Mills, F. A. Wakeman, Purser Welch, U. S. N., Maj. A. J. Smith, U. S. A., J. E. Body, Capt. A. E. McGuinness, Capt. A. Fairall, J. Minturn, Dr. W. Rabe, C. V. Cross, Jas. Lee, L. F. Oakley and lady, Capt. W. A. Lightall, J. E. Cooper, (Wells, Fargo & Co.,) Thos. Beebe, (Adams & Co.,) Mrs. Benton and 2 children, Mrs. Dixon and 2 children, Mrs. Thompson and child, Mrs. Burt and child, Yates Ferguson, A. J. Holmes and lady, J. T. Smith, R. Chase, lady and 4 children, Thos. Watson and son, J. Ross Brown, S. H. Ulmer, A. D. Moore, Mr. Wardell, A. Pollock, W. Tamy, T. Tobin, P. D. Micklen, C. J. Schreden, H. E. Collis, S. Dowden, A. Phillips, W. T. Avery, C. Homer, J. Churchill, P. R. Carey, C. K. Sutton, W. Brown, S. Burt, D. Dabonne, G. A. Easton, J. Johnson, E. L. North, J. Butcher, F. A. Fitzgerald, J. McAlmond, E. W. Buell, A. Weil, L. Hirsch, H. Davis, M. Flaherty, E. Wentworth, G. Hulings, B. Gray, B. W. Kingsland, John Rendle, W. Watson, F. W. Adams, N. Scofield, G. Baker and lady, and 296 in the steerage.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—G. H. Brown, G. T. Sewall, A. E. Newbold, Robert Tisset, E. Howland, A. C. Pickard, Mr. Thompson and lady, Jas. Jones, F. Y. Dodge, A. J. Pennington, A. Peralto and lady, C. Betz, E. Welf, E. Sylvester, F. P. Round, Padre Caballos, J. T. Bates, Jose Valiente, M. Feliz, G. Nigent, L. Nunez.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Miss Allen, Mrs. Read, G. T. Peckham and family, M. Wood and lady, W. Martin, J. B. Bog, D. Jacobs, J. H. Taylor, W. McKenzie, A. Frase, Dr. J. Bailey, Capt. J. W. Richardson, Geo. Lee, and 15 in the steerage.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—T. West, E. Hyland, Jas. Cozine, Thos. C. Smart, A. W. Gilmer, A. Kilstein, Jas. Y. Carr, Capt. Robt. Murray, and 19 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7 25 | Sun sets.....4 44 | Moon rises.....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.....7 29 | Gov. Island.....8 22 | Hell Gate.....10 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Empire City, Windle, New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Palestine, [illegible], London, J. Griswold; Metropolitan, Smith, San Francisco, J. Smith & Son; F. P. Sage, Robson, Liverpool, T. P. Stanton; [illegible], Cole, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son.

Barks A. H. Kimble, Sleeper, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell; St. Joseph, Kempton, Havana, H. A. Curtis & Co.; Bernadine, (Br.,) Spanagle, Montevideo, M. Vail; R. G. W. Dodge, Friend, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters; Saml. Train, Downey, Point Pitre, master; Hyperion, Griffing, Barbadoes, T. Dwight.

Brigs [illegible], Ferguson, Charleston, Geo. Bulkley; Ariadne, (Br.,) Hefford, St. Johns, N. F., R. N. Gold; T. F. Knox, Smith, Seville, Foster & Nickerson.

Schrs. J. K. Baker, Marshall, Norfolk, Chase & Small; J. Preble, [illegible], Attakapas, C. & E. J. Peters; Telegraph, Heath, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Rebecca, [illegible], City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; F. Satterly, Griffing, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; [illegible], Lufkin, Pensacola, C. & E. J. Peters; Lamartine, Briggs, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Chas. Mills, Smith, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter.

Sloops W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence, master; Blackstone, Reynolds, Bristol, master.

MONDAY, Jan. 1.

Bark Robert Mills, McNair, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon. Schr. Ashland, Brush, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the West, Turner, Punta Arenas Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Morgan.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bulloch, New-Orleans and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah 57 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Passed, in Savannah River, ship John Howard, from New-York; 31st, at 8 P. M., off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, at 2:45 P. M., 25 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Tennessee; at [illegible] P. M., [illegible] bound South.

Ship [illegible] (of Bath,) [illegible] ds., [illegible], Cotton, to [illegible] with railroad iron to master. [illegible] spoke ship [illegible] from Madras for London, short of [illegible]; the [illegible] reported that part of the crew were down sick with the scurvy.

Ship Ashburton, (of Bath,) [illegible], Liverpool [illegible], with mdse. and 94 passengers to C. Grinnell.

Ship [illegible], (Br.,) [illegible], London and Portsmouth 38 ds., with mdse. and 200 passengers to Grinnell, Morgan & Wiley.

Ship Star of the West, (packet,) Woodward, Liverpool 33 ds., with mdse. and 165 passengers to Thompson & Nephew.

Bark Lycurgus, [illegible], Palermo 53 ds., with fruit and [illegible] to [illegible], Robinson & Co.

Bark Robert [illegible], Olden, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar, and 22 passengers to W. F. Scott & Co.

Brig Velocity, Powell, Matanzas 20 ds., [illegible] Dec. 3, with fruit, &c., to [illegible] & Co.

Brig Bonnie Bird, Snowball, [illegible] 6 ds., with granite, to master.

Brig Eastern State, Gamage, Calais 10 ds., with lumber and lath to J. Boardman.

Schr. Sarah (of New-Bedford,) Perry, Baltimore, with corn, bound to New-Bedford.

Schr. Ellen Rose, [illegible], Washington, N. C., with [illegible] and corn to master.

Schr. [illegible], Newman, [illegible], D. C., with corn to J. N. Fox.

Schr. Emma C. Latham, (of Barnstable,) [illegible], Virginia, with oysters for Boston.

Schr. S. B. Bailey, Carey, Smyrna, Del., with corn to J. N. Fox.

Schr. George W. Cummins, [illegible], Dover, Del., [illegible], with [illegible] to J. N. Fox.

Schr. Mary H. M'Kee, Melvill, Dover, Del., 2 ds., with corn to J. N. Fox.

Schr. J. Williamson, Jr., [illegible], [illegible], Del., 3 ds., with corn to A. Barrett.

Schr. [illegible], Carrow, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Northern Light, Doyle, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Leona, Bearse, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Henry Payson, Matthews, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal, for Boston.

Schr. [illegible], Nickerson, Boston, with mdse. to [illegible] & Nickerson.

Schr. H. Louisa [illegible], Jones, Franklin, Me., 5 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. J. W. [illegible], Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. A. [illegible], Shaw, [illegible], with glass.

Schr. Medora, Rhodes, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Thos. Hull, Hull, [illegible], with mdse.

Schr. Rebecca [illegible], [illegible], ballast.

Schr. Louisa, Crowell, Boston, mdse. to E. W. Lewis.

Arrived....MONDAY, Jan. 1.

Schr. Avon, Ireland, Virginia, with oysters, bound to Fairhaven.

Schr. Brave, Andrews, Philadelphia, with coal.

Below.

Bark Houston, [illegible], from Liverpool Nov. [illegible]; also, a ship with T. P. Stanton's signal, supposed to be the [illegible], Durrie, from Liverpool via Queenstown, Dec. 2.

SAILED—Steamship Empire City, Windle, New-Orleans and Havana.

WIND—During the day, N. E.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 15, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], ship Kate [illegible], of Thomaston, 4 ds. from New-York for [illegible].

Dec. 28, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], Br. bark Eliza Thompson, for Glasgow.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 3, 1855. Benefit of the Society for Poor of New-York. Last appearance of the [illegible] Opera Troupe. M'LLE NAU IN THREE CHARACTERS. To commence with the 3d act of Balfe's Opera of the BOHEMIAN GIRL. Arline.......M'lle Nau | Thaddeus.......Mr. W. Allyn. Followed by a grand MUSICAL OLIO. In which the entire Troupe will appear. After which the 3d act of LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR. Lucy.......M'lle Nau | Edgar.......Mr. W. Allyn. To conclude with the laughable extravaganza called THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN. [illegible] Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Orchestra Arm chairs, $1 each; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½. [illegible] MAY BE SECURED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 5 P. M. DAILY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

THREE LAST NIGHTS OF PERHAM'S [illegible]—WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 3d, 4th and 5th inst., previous to their departure for Boston. On which occasions a host of attractions will be presented, including DON GIOVANNI [illegible] ON HORSEBACK. Admission 25c. Children under 10 years 12½c. Gift tickets, admitting four persons, $1 each. To be obtained from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. at No. 663 Broadway. Each purchaser of one of these tickets, will be presented with a certificate of share in the 100,000 VALUABLE AND COSTLY ARTICLES donated by Mr. PERHAM to his patrons. A mass meeting of the shareholders will be held on the 17th of January to decide on the final disposition of the Gift Property. Secure your tickets at once.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. The popular burlesque on the Opera of SOMNAMBULA, in three acts, with beautiful scenery, dresses, &c. Presenting the Opera a superior Ethiopian Entertainment; and still adhering to the company's unalterable motto, "FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY." Concert commences at [illegible] o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING, at NO. 472 BROADWAY. Ethiopian Minstrelsy, to conclude with a burlesque Opera or Farce. N. B.—A change of programme EVERY WEEK. H. WOOD, Business Manager. GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

NOTICE.—The Musical public of Philadelphia and adjacent cities, are [illegible] that I am not connected in any way with the band of Minstrels now performing at the [illegible] Theatre, under the name of [illegible] Wood & Christy's Minstrels [illegible] GEORGE CHRISTY. No. 472 Broadway, New-York, late of No. 444.

A CARD.—Philadelphia, [illegible] Chestnut-st. Theatre, under the name of [illegible] Christy's Minstrels. H. WOOD, No. 472 Broadway, New-York, late of No. 444.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET—WEDNESDAY—One night, by the [illegible] desire [illegible] the play of THE UPPER TEN AND THE LOWER TWENTY. Mr. Burton in his great part of Crookpath; Mr. [illegible] as the New-York Boy; Mr. Jordan as the Wall-st. Broker. And also, the general favorite of the [illegible] APOLLO IN NEW-YORK. [illegible] Apollo, Miss [illegible]. THE NICE YOUNG MAN, and SOPHIA'S SUPPER, will be played on THURSDAY. On FRIDAY—PRIDE SHALL HAVE A FALL.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, the tragedy of MACBETH. Macbeth.....Mr. Buchanan | Lady Macbeth.....Mrs. M. Jones. After which, UNCLE SAM.

BROADWAY THEATRE—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Jan. 3, will be produced the celebrated Comic Opera entitled the BEGGAR'S OPERA. Captain Macheath.....Mr. W. Harrison; Polly.....Miss Louisa Pyne. Previous to the Opera, the new Farce of SOPHIA'S SUPPER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7¼. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, [illegible] will be presented the new Drama of THE SISTERS. De Courcy.....Mr. Blake | Baroness.....Miss Rose Bennett; Ernest [illegible].....Mr. Lester | Therese.....Miss Rose Bennett. After which, A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND. To conclude with the Farce of THE ARTFUL DODGER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—NOVEL ATTRACTIONS—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1855.—AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—The [illegible] comedy of CHARLES THE SECOND, with Mr. [illegible] as Captain Copp; C. W. Clarke as Charles; Miss [illegible] as Mary. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—CHARLES THE SECOND repeated, and also THE HONEST MILKMAN, with Mr. Hadaway as John Buttercup. NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW, Premiums $500—Jan. 15 to 20, 1855. NATIONAL BABY SHOW, Premiums $1,000—June 5, 1855. Admittance, 25 cents; under 10, 12½.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION for the BENEFIT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS, to be held at Niblo's Saloon, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1855. Dodworth's Band is engaged. Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and two ladies. ANDREW L. BYRNE, President. THOS. F. KELLY, 1st Vice President. JAS. A. CAROLAN, 2d Vice President. WM. LASHER, Treasurer. JOHN K. [illegible], Secretary.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Corner of Clinton and Atlantic-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, will be exhibited, for the first time, Wood's graphic scenes and Dioramas, new and interesting [illegible] of the Arctic, truthfully represented, [illegible] Washington crossing the Delaware, with [illegible] Steamboats, ships, locomotives, &c., in motion. Doors open [illegible], commence 7½. Admission 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL—SUCCESS OF THE PANORAMIC TABLEAUX OF THE LIFE OF OUR SAVIOUR. Comprising over 40 of the most [illegible] of the life of Christ, with an explanatory lecture by Mr. Charles [illegible] Chapel is comfortably warm, and [illegible] every evening this week. Tickets 25 cents [illegible] o'clock.

CONCERT.—A Concert will be given by Miss [illegible] BRAINERD, for the benefit of the [illegible] Church, [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. [illegible], 1855. Miss BRAINERD will be assisted by Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, [illegible] and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Will be let for ORATORIOS, CONCERTS, LECTURES and BALLS. The floor and decorations for Balls will surpass anything of the kind, either in this country or in Europe. Apply at No. [illegible] Wall-st. JAMES PHALEN, President.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—All persons having claims against the New-York Academy of Music, are requested to present the same on or before the 15th inst., to WM. H. PAINE, Secretary, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—[illegible] This Museum having changed hands, will positively be removed from the City in a few days. Those who wish to view this vast collection of Anatomy [illegible] for a short time.

ROMAN GALLERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS [illegible]